

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 167.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

American Affairs.

Although the war has been ended for some months, the condition of public affairs in the United States is yet far from being settled or satisfactory. Slavery, as, indeed, been fully and finally abolished; but this does not content the ultra professed friends of the negro, who still want to retain him as the chief article of their political stock in trade. Just as the pro-slavery party, before the war, were overbearing and insolent, and determined to risk everything for the maintenance of their peculiar "domestic institution," so the Republican majority in Congress are now bent, if possible, on forcing their own views upon their coloured fellow-citizens upon the people of the Southern States, whether loyal or disloyal. It is not enough for them that the negro is free—he must be placed upon a political equality in all respects with the whites in what were once the slave States, notwithstanding such a privilege has always been refused by nearly all the free States. To carry out their designs, they at present exclude from Congress the duly elected representatives of the Southern States, and propose to amend the Constitution by compelling the excluded States to equalize the suffrage, upon penalty of abridgment of representation. The President, on the other hand, takes the ground that as the rebellion is suppressed, the Southern States, having elected representatives, are now as much entitled to a voice in Congress as ever they were; and that until they are so admitted, the war must be essentially declared at an end. This is substantially the difference between the President and the leaders of the party which placed him in power. He believes in adhering as closely as possible to the provisions of the Constitution as it is, as the surest way of insuring peace and prosperity to the country they want to twist and alter it to suit their own purposes. For some time past the difference of opinion has been getting more and more marked, until last there is an open and declared breach between a President and the majority in Congress. While the war was going on, a Freedmen's Bureau was established, for the protection of escaped slaves; and March 3rd, 1865, a law was passed, continuing the bureau in force while the war lasted, and for one year thereafter. Quite recently another law passed the branches of Congress, extending the time and increasing the powers of the bureau, virtually giving the dominant party full power and control over the Southern States, and providing any number of fat offices for their political supporters at the public expense. The President vetoed this bill, and as a requisite two-thirds vote to pass it over his veto could not be obtained in the Senate, the President is of the situation. Many of his former supporters are furious, and while some of them hint he deserves to lose his head for presuming to dispute the authority of Congress as to the proper plan of reconstructing the Union, he still more plainly denounces his opponents as being as rebellious at heart and as traitorous to the Union as the Southern leaders were. President Johnson's views are, however, endorsed by many took a leading part against the South; and foremost among them is the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He has also been held, and in the end his views no doubt be generally adopted; but in the meantime the radical Republicans keep the Southern States out of Congress, and thereby incite more ill-

will towards the Union on the part of the defeated section than prevailed immediately after the close of the war.

This quarrel between the Executive and Congress is of far less consequence to the future of the Union, than the growing animosity of the Western to the policy of the Eastern States. The manufacturers of New England and Pennsylvania, while they talk "negro," mean really the "protection" of their own interests. In spite of the enormous taxation, the manufacturing capitalists are rapidly accumulating handsome fortunes, while the agriculturists of the West are being crushed under the burdens left by the war. They are getting much excited on this account, and are organizing free trade leagues, in order to bring about their own emancipation from paying tribute to the Eastern States. When the Southern States again take their place in Congress, they will side on this point with the West, and then the Eastern States, instead of monopolizing all the profits of the war, will begin to find out that they, and not the other sections, have made a very unprofitable speculation out of putting down the South. The struggle for the mastery will be a severe one, and its progress may before long possess a degree of interest little inferior to that bestowed on the late rebellion.

From Europe.

The steamship Cuba arrived at New York on the 22nd ult.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the address in response to the Queen's speech the O'Donoghue enlarged upon Irish grievances, and moved an amendment to the address declaring it to be the duty of ministers to examine into the causes of Irish dissatisfaction and remove them.

After a general debate on Fenianism, in the course of which it was charged that the conspiracy was of American origin and that Seward was the real head Centre, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 316 to 25 and the address was agreed to.

Mr. Watkins gave notice in the House of Commons that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any or what representation had been made on behalf of Her Majesty's government to the government of the United States with reference to the Fenian organization in America, more especially with regard to the employment of American officers and the issue of bonds by the so-called Irish republic.

The Dublin police had discovered a second extensive Fenian manufactory of ammunition in that city. Some soldiers charged with Fenianism were being court-martialled.

The cattle plague was a leading topic in both houses of parliament. The London Morning Herald believes that the existence of the ministry depends upon the way it deals with this subject.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.—Official despatches from the French minister at Washington to his government respecting the Bagdad affair were published. He announces that the United States government has thoroughly decided not to allow itself to be drawn into a conflict with France through filibusters or Juarez agents.

SPAIN AND CHILI.—The Spanish government has decided to issue letters of marque against Chili, upon proof that Chili has adopted this mode of warfare.

WAR WITH PERU.—The Minister of State announced in the Cortes that Peru was probably at the present time in open hostility to Spain.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES.—It is reported that the Italian government has sent an energetic note to Madrid in consequence of a serious declaration concerning Italy in the Spanish diplomatic book.

It is also stated that Austria is about to send a note to Prussia, firmly refusing the demands of the latter in regard to the Duchies.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN PRUSSIA.—The Prussian chamber of deputies have passed a resolution by a large majority, protesting against the attempt of the supreme court to restrict liberty of speech.

The Fenian Conspiracy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 24.—The *Sincerest* "Congress."—The Fenian "congress" adjourned *sine die* to-day, after passing resolutions disclaiming all connection with American party politics, and adopting an address urging on the work of immediate preparation for war.

Great enthusiasm and unanimity have marked the proceedings of the "congress."

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Address of the O'Mahony Faction.—A secret military council of the O'Mahony faction of the Fenian brotherhood, consisting of about 125 military men, has been sitting for a few days past in Mozart Hall. The council adopted a long series of resolutions recognizing the ability and integrity of James Stephens and approving John O'Mahony, Head Centre of the Fenian brotherhood and agent of the Irish Republic in America; condemning the secession of the senate and calling upon every member of the brotherhood to purchase at least one 20 dollar bond of the Irish Republic in order to meet the present necessity. A letter was received from the Great Centre, James Stephens, stating that the letters of the 22nd and 23rd of December last were not forgeries. An address was adopted, appealing to the brotherhood to put the members of this military council in the field while they have life and energy. It adds—"This is the age for action. A few short years will pass away and the Irish officers of experience will have gone to their graves or become old and beyond the power to strike. Now is the day, now is the hour! We must strike at once, for delay is more than dangerous!"

THE NEW YORK FENIANS.—At the meeting of the Thomas Francis Meagher "circle" on Tuesday evening, last week, Col. O'Mahony was present and said—"You must expect no speech. The present is not for words, but for works. This week I received a letter from the patriot John Mitchell, and he says, 'James Stephens is the best judge of the actual position of Ireland.' Such being the case, we have no time for talking. Now is the decisive moment; we must send munitions. The circles of Manhattan have worked with untiring zeal. Let us show that dissension is not able to injure our cause. Let us be animated with love for Ireland and love for Irish kith and kin, hatred for tyrants, and we will destroy the felon empire. The Irish in America are ready; in England they will strike at the very heart of the empire, and in Ireland they are ready to unfurl the green. Everywhere we have sunk our shafts, and when we spring the mine we will blow the empire to atoms. It would not be prudent to mention our resources. England acknowledges our power, and brings all her force to crush it. No sooner is one martyr taken than a thousand fill his place. I have called you together in honour of the hero, General Thomas F. Meagher. I knew him in '48, and no braver man was among us. When we are ready he will be found in the van. I exhort you to aid our brothers. They are looking across the Atlantic. Let us reach our native land by the most direct route, and Ireland will be ours."

Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in a recent pastoral to the clergy of his diocese, in denouncing Fenianism, said—"Its effects have been most injurious to the country, turning away the minds of the people from their legitimate occupations to wicked, wild, and impracticable projects, disturbing the course of trade, interrupting business, and giving a pretext to the Orange lodges to arm all their members, and even reckless boys, to the great risk of the public peace, and to excite a bitter persecution against poor Catholics who had no connection whatever with Fenians or their follies. Indeed, the progress of Fenianism is due in a great part to the encouragement given to it by the Orange press, and so far from being a Catholic movement, it has been from its first outset conducted by leaders known to be infidels and avowed enemies of the Catholic Church."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General
Interest.Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in
advance.ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE
FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
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Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be ad-
dressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post
Office.For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where
Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their
copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements
will obligingly be received.SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTER-
LY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on
the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station
Day Express going East, 11. 35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 10. 05 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10. 37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11. 30 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Of all the changes in the School Law proposed by Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the proposition to give Municipal Councils power to pass by-laws punishing parents who will not send their children, from seven to twelve years of age, to school for four months in the year, seems likely to be most freely discussed, and to call forth the liveliest opposition. As our correspondent "W." observes in the communication published below, there is much to be said on both sides of the question. This is evident from the fact that at the convention recently held in Belleville, the clergy of various denominations were well represented, and appeared to be about equally divided in opinion. The Rev. D. Wishart sent a letter, in which he pronounced the compulsory principle barbarous, fostering the spirit of tyranny on one hand, and slavery on the other; the Rev. Joseph Wild would oppose the principle until they got good teachers, good school-houses and good salaries; and the Rev. A. Walker said his heart and mind recoiled from it. The Rev. Messrs. Climie and MacLaren, on the other hand, were in favour of the compulsory principle. The speakers among the laymen were also about equally divided for and against the principle—and after listening to all the arguments, the majority of the convention endorsed the idea of compulsory attendance, with certain modifications.

Those who oppose compulsory attendance take the ground that the parent ought to be allowed, without interference on the part of the State, to bring up his children as he pleases, and to require them, at a very early age, to begin to work for their own support, even if they are thereby deprived of education. We regret to learn, too, from some

who take this view, that already, in this young country, there is a large class who are too poor to provide their children with decent clothing to send them to school. With all respect for the voluntary principle, and a sufficiently jealous regard for the liberty of the subject in the person of the parent, we maintain that the child, and society at large, have their rights also; and that as the child will not always be subject to the control of the parent, and cannot, when legally "of age," look to him for support, the community have a direct interest in requiring, for their own protection, that no child, upon any plea whatever, shall be thrown upon its own resources without the ability to read and write. Parents who do their duty by their offspring will never require compulsion to educate them; and compulsory education being consequently needed only for the sake of the children of those who are careless about their welfare, we cannot sympathise very ardently with the sentiment in favour of the liberty of the individual which would sacrifice a neglected child rather than hurt the feelings of the parent by permitting any abridgement of his authority. We have not yet, on reflection, been able to perceive that, in this matter, the claims of the parent are so much more sacred than those of the child, as to demand, under all circumstances, entire freedom from legislative intervention on the question of education.

Changes in the School Law.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—It may not be unwise, just now, when the questions of "Compulsory attendance at school" and "Central Boards of Trustees" are agitating the public mind—owing to propositions submitted at Conventions held by the Chief Superintendent of Schools—to discuss them, with a view to drawing out the opinions of those who are inclined to weigh matters properly before they adopt them.

With reference to compulsory attendance, there is much that may be said on both sides. But if the question is fully stripped of all superfluous matter—side issues left out—and brought down to its practical application, I feel satisfied the weight of argument is greatly against it.

The resolution carried at the school convention in Belleville, with reference to the principles of Compulsory attendance, I look upon as a fallacy. "Free schools being based upon compulsory taxation" says the resolution, "it follows as a logical conclusion that all attendance upon schools should be compulsory."—Are the supporters of that resolution prepared, on the same logical grounds, to insist that because Tavern Keepers are compelled to pay for licenses they shall sell whiskey; or because we are taxed to support the University at Toronto, we shall send to it or some other college? Dr. Ryerson stated that the Judges Haggerty and Richards had given it as their opinion that—under the system of free schools—if children were not compelled to go to school, the rate-payers had a right to an action, on the grounds of their money being got under false pretences. Admit this for a moment, and see what we would come to: Dr. Ryerson should be indicted for the misappropriation of the School funds for the last ten years; and every set of Trustees for the same length of time, who have acted on the Free School System should be included. A nice time we should have!—But the fact is, the "logical conclusion" is a farce.—The logical conclusion with reference to such money is the same as in any other case—that they shall be applied in the best way for the purposes intended. Does it follow that because a parent has the right to compel obedience in his child—that he should use physical force; or would it follow, as a more natural as well as more logical conclusion, that he should use the kindest and most affectionate means in his power? Or does it follow that after a parent or guardian has compelled obedience in the letter—that the child will yield the obedience of the spirit?—We all know the result. And what is true in a family is also true in a community. What we want to accomplish in school matters is, not alone to send our children to school, but to have them learn after they are there. Good school

houses, good teachers, suitable apparatus will do much; add to these, rewards for regular attendance and good behaviour, with clothing for those who are so destitute that they can't attend, and I think much more will be accomplished than by any system of compulsory attendance. Stimulate a child by high motives to act, and you will elevate him; force him from fear of physical punishment, he becomes either stubborn or slavish. As in a child, so in a man.

I have thrown out these few ideas, hoping they will set some to thinking, as I shall probably refer to the subject again.

Yours,

W.

Madoc Agricultural Society.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—In looking over the columns of the Mercury of the 17th Feb, I find that some of your friends have objections to joining the Madoc Agricultural Society, because they think they will not get fair play when they exhibit their articles. I have been a Member of the Society since it was first organized, and as an officer I can say that it has always been our endeavour to appoint the judges so that they would judge fairly and impartially, so that the Member who was entitled to a prize should receive it according to its merit; and that will be my object as long as I am an officer of the Society. But, as it is some time before the Show for 1866, I would invite all that can, conveniently, to join the Society; and those who think they will not get fair play might attend the Meeting of the Directors, and if they can point out some plan whereby the evil, if any, can be remedied, and the interests of the Society advanced, I will endeavour to have it adopted. The Directors have ordered sixty-five copies of the Canada Farmer, to be given gratis to the Members of the Society, and they have come to hand.

JOHN TASSIE, PRESIDENT.

Feb. 21st, 1866.

The Wesleyan Methodist Soiree.

The annual Tea-meeting in connection with the W. M. Church, Madoc, was held on Thursday evening. Although last in the list of the series of entertainments for this description for the season, it was successful as any of the others, the church being as usual overflowing, and the result, in a financial point of view, being consequently highly satisfactory. Of the gentlemen previously announced as expected to be present to address the meeting, only the Rev. Mr. Robinson made his appearance; but nevertheless there was no lack of speakers or of excellent speaking; addresses being made by the Rev. Messrs. Howell, Harris, English, Robinson, Wishart, Campbell and Robin; and by Messrs. U. Seymour and Wilson. At the close of the proceedings votes of thanks were unanimously adopted—to the chairman, A. F. Wood, Esq.; to the Choir for their musical performances; and to the Ladies' Committee for the refreshments, which were ample in quantity and excellent in quality.

The proceeds from the sale of tickets, which will be devoted to paying off the debt incurred in enlarging the parsonage, amounted to \$100.—A children's tea-meeting was held on the following day, for the benefit of the Sunday school connected with the church, which is much in want of a fresh supply of books.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—From Cobourg to Madoc.

We understand that the parties interested in the construction of the railway to connect the Marmora Iron Works with Cobourg, have already begun to consider the propriety and feasibility of extending it to a marble quarry a few miles eastward of the works; and that a gentleman acting as their agent in the matter, has also visited Madoc, to see if there are not sufficient inducements to bring the railroad right on into this township. We hope that the project may be realized, and that we shall see, ere any great length of time has elapsed, this village connected by rail, not only with Belleville on the south, and Peterborough and the Georgian Bay on the west, but with the enterprising town of Cobourg, into the bargain. The greater the number of outlets, the greater the likelihood of a rapid settlement of the wild lands in the rear townships.

The finest flowing oil well yet known has just been struck in the township of Dawa, C. W.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES.—On Monday, the 26th ult., R. M. Norman, of Millbridge, was summoned before A. F. Wood, Esq., by Allan Campbell, for non-payment of wages. The complainant had engaged in the service of the defendant for six dollars a month, but becoming dissatisfied, left suddenly when nine days of the third month had expired. He then claimed \$10 as still due to him. This was disputed by defendant, who claimed that nothing was due as complainant had had goods out of the store. The hearing of the case occupied upwards of five hours, when the sitting magistrate decided that there was a balance of \$2.58 still due to complainant, which sum was ordered to be paid in ten days; and \$5.00 costs in addition.

The burglars are still at work in Toronto, their latest exploit there being the breaking into of the Custom house vault, and stealing therefrom some \$4000 in \$5000, the proceeds of a bogus lottery windle which was accidentally discovered while an attempt was being made to pass the box containing the letters from victimized parties, through the Custom house. The money was detained for the purpose of making inquiries, and deposited in the iron vault of the Custom-house, from which it was audaciously carried off by some person at present unknown.

Patrol-Sergeant Mack, of the Toronto city police force, has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the recent attempted bank robbery at Galt, and has been taken to that place for examination. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of ex-Sergeant-Major McDowell, of the same force, on a similar charge, but he has kept out of the way, until the trial comes on, when it is alleged he will be forthcoming. If the charges against them are sustained, the impunity with which so many burglaries have been committed, will be in a great measure accounted for.

ANOTHER FENIAN PROJECT.—A special despatch to the Commercial from Washington says:—"At a Fenian meeting here last night intimations were given of plan to seize British Columbia and establish a harbor for privateers on the Pacific coast that will sweep away British Commerce. It is understood that the Fenian Ministry has forwarded communications on this subject to the War department that formed a committee for cabinet discussion to-day. A proclamation will probably be issued against any violation of the neutrality laws."

New York Feb. 27.—The Herald's Toronto telegram says:—"Reports from English detectives at Glasgow say that the Fenian Gen. Sweeney's plan is to make a demonstration against Canada about the middle of March with a small force and to strike New Brunswick via the Maine frontier with his main column."

SHORT WAY WITH THE FENIANS.—A correspondent of the London Examiner makes the following excellent suggestion:—"Allow and invite all Fenians to meet, armed, on a certain day, upon the Curragh of Eldorado, to choose a president of the Irish republic. The voting will commence on the first day, the fighting on the second day, and on the third one Fenian will be left, who may then elect himself 'president, and preside over himself.'"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

GAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC. C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church. The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore. We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1886.

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24 in the Third Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile S. of the County travelled road leading to the Hastings, and lying on the road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the REMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN; and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of brush. Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine RED WOOD Timber.

Terms, which will be made easy, on application to

THOMAS BAILEY.

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 28th of February, 1886.

Adams, Mahala
Artia, Jane
Bartlett, Ambrose
Buckler, Thos
Bailey, C
Burns, John
Bacon, Samuel
Bateman, John and James
Brown, Robert
Blake, Miss Mary
Blakely, Henry
Conlin, Francis
Curtis, Ann
Cooper, Hugh
Collar, Miss Belle J
Cooper, John R
Clougher, J B
Comins, D L
Deuch, John
Davis, C A
Dingeman, Wm
Duff, Miss Maggie
Delyer, Wm
Ferguson, R T (2)
Fox, Joseph
Evans, B F
Gunn, Wm
Gary, Miss Maria
George, Mrs
Harris, Coleman (2)
Harris, Wm
Hazzard, George
Hazzard, James
Hall, Mary
Holmes, Abraham (2)
Jones, Wm H
Jones, Miss Mary
Irvine, Wm
Johnston, O
Kechoe, Edward
Kennedy, John
Linn, Henry

Linn, Miss M B
Lyle, Robert
Lemon, Angus
Love, James
Moorecraft, Jno
Miller, Mrs C
Marshall, S (2)
McVee, Hamilton
McVoy, Wm
McGaughey, Geo
McKenzie, Geo
McVoy, James
McBeath, Wm
Munby, Charles
McCaule, Mrs Ann
Nelson, W G
Nickleson, Alex
Nickleson, Donald
Plato, Mrs H
Philo, Hiram
Pollock, H H
Quinlan, Thomas
Quirk, Lawrence
Reid, A
Riggs, Miss E
Rosebush, Sidney
Robinson, Thomas
Rupert, Jno (2)
Spear, Jno (2)
Squires, J (3)
Taylor, John
Valier, Polly
Vandewater, Stephen
Weir, Mark
Wilkins, Chas
Wannamaker, J C
Witcher, James
Walker, Mary
Waters, Miss B
Waters, Patrick
Young, Jacob A

Parties calling for Advertisements Letters will please ask for such.

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Moira, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Weller's Bay or otherwise.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Belleville, 26th December, 1885.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c. &c. OFFICE—In Duff's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE. D. E. KINKEAD STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS. STEWART & GILBERT. BELLEVILLE.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1885.

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R. JONES, M.D.,

(PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE),

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., MADOC. C. W. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Anson's Building, one door West of Mr. R. F. Young's Grocery Store.

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C. G. WILSON,

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Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

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At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE.

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Grand Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the Mercury Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 8, 1886.

ASHES	\$4.50 per 100 lbs., 1st
	2nd
BARLEY	None offered.
OATS	34 cents.
CORN	55 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	\$1.10 1/2
Do, Spring	\$1.20 00
RYE	45 cents.
PEAS	55 cents.
HIDES	\$5 per 100 lbs.
SHEEPSKINS	75 cents for fresh.
PORK	\$9 per bbl.
BUTTER	104 lbs.
EGGS	—
HAY	\$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 6s 3d. Spring Wheat, 5s 9d. Rye, 2s 4d. Oats, 2s 6d. 1d. Peas, 2s 6d. 1d. Hops, 1s 6d. 1d. Potatoes, 4s 7d.

THE MAN FOR ME

The perturbed top, whose whiskers flow
Quite in Dunderberg fashion,
With rings on fingers white as snow,
And pushed like a cushion—
That man, Adolphe though he be,
Is surely not the man for me.

The sulky man, who all day long
Breeds o'er his fancied sorrow,
Who thinks that everything goes wrong,
And evil seems to borrow
Who's never cheerful known to be,
Certainly's not the man for me.

The haughty man, with lofty brow,
An intellectual fellow,
Unnoticing his fellow man,
And reckoning all girls fickle—
That man, a Solon though he be,
Is surely not the man for me.

The man who to strong common sense
Adds willingness to labour,
Who loves his God, and lives at peace
And good-will with his neighbour—
That man, a peasant though he be,
Most surely is the man for me.

MONSIEUR OUFLE.

Cervantes dealt knight-errantry its death-blow when he wrote "Don Quixote," and perhaps the Abbe Bourdelot hoped to destroy the superstition of were-wolves when he composed the ludicrous romance of "Monsieur Oufle."

This curious book appeared at the beginning of last century, when the learned were attacking the vulgar superstitions upon philosophical grounds.

The book is excessively rare, and I am indebted for my knowledge of it to "Horst's Zauber Bibliothek," itself a scarce work. Horst quotes from the Dantzig edition of 1712.

I have taken some liberties with the conclusion, as Horst provokingly does not extract it.

It will be seen at once that the name, Oufle, is an anagram on *le feu*.

A cheerful man was M. Oufle, who loved a jovial evening with his friends, a glass of good wine, and a merry tale. A worthy man, too, was he, the most exemplary of husbands, and the most indulgent of fathers—but he had his weakness—which of us has not?—and his weakness was weakness of intellect; in short, he was a very good, a very respectable, a very kind-hearted man, but also a very silly one.

He regarded himself as a bit of a philosopher, and despised superstition, yet for all that, he was fidgeted if the salt-cellar were upset, alarmed if the knife and fork were crossed, and he would positively decline to make the thirteenth at dinner.

It was Carnival time, and M. Oufle invited all his own relations and his wife's relations to dinner. A pleasant evening they passed; they ate and they drank, and they sang—they ate till they were more than satisfied, drank till they were very merry, talked themselves dry, and sang themselves hoarse. Far be it from me to assert that any of the party had drunk more than he ought, but they had all grazed the line of moderation, and M. Oufle, being naturally light-headed, had become exceedingly "jolly."

When the relations withdrew, the children withdrew to bed, Madame Oufle took her candle and departed with her lady's maid, and M. Oufle, for the sake of a little exercise, fustooned up and down his chamber, whistling a plaintive melody, and whistling it out of tune.

This gentleman's eldest son, who had inherited all his father's amiable qualities, and his empty-headedness into the bargain, had slipped off from the paternal house by the back door, as soon as the guests began to leave, in a masquerading dress, and had taken himself, after the manner of escape-graces, to a ball.

M. Oufle, having wearied of describing curves in his own room, opened the door, and went up stairs, a process attended with difficulties which would have proved insuperable but for the assistance of the banister. Arrived on the landing, M. Oufle observed his son's door open, so he walked into the room, impelled either by curiosity or by a desire for a little more conversation.

The son was, however, at that time dancing in the ball-room of a hotel two streets off.

M. Oufle, not finding the young man, sat himself down beside the bed, and began to overhaul the various masquerading dresses which his son had left out upon his chair. There was a neat suit of green and gold, intended as a forester's dress; there was a costume of the time of Francois I., covered with spangles; and last, but not least, there was a bear-skin suit, so contrived that the wearer of it was covered with fur from head to foot, and looked precisely like a black bear escaped from a travelling caravan. M. Oufle turned this dress over and over, and its origin-

ality attracted his interest. He thought he should like to see whether it would fit his person; he therefore arrayed himself in the habit, and found that it suited him to a T. Just then the idea entered his head that the opportunity of disabusing Madame Oufle of her superstitions had now presented itself. Madame Oufle was nearly as great a fool as her husband, and that is saying a good deal. She was infected with the vulgar belief in witchcraft and demonology, and believed implicitly that warlocks could transform themselves into wild beasts for the purpose of devouring children.

"Now," mused M. Oufle, "is a chance for me to eradicate these baneful superstitions from her mind. If she sees me in this dress, and takes me to be a were-wolf, and when I show her the deception, she will never believe in the supernatural again."

Accordingly he walked to his wife's door and listened. The servant was still with her mistress, so M. Oufle retreated down stairs to the dining-room, intending to wait till his good lady was alone; and that he might know when the maid was dismissed, he placed the door ajar.

Then, taking up a book, he seated himself before the fire. The book happened to be Bodin's "Demonomania," and M. Oufle opened it at the chapter on Lycanthropy.

He read on, and the tales of were-wolves floated in strange colours through his brain, till he fell asleep with his head on the table, and the book on his lap. And as he slumbered he dreamed of sorcerers being provided by the Evil One with wolf-skins which they were condemned to wear for seven years, and of Lycan sentenced by Jove to run about in bestial form, till a piercing shriek and a crash brought him with a start to his feet.

The lady's maid, after having pinned her mistress's back hair into a heap, and fitted over it the nightcap, had left the chamber, and had come down stairs. As she passed the dining-room, she saw that there was still a light in it, and thinking that the candles had not been extinguished, she entered precipitately to put them out.

There in the dead of night she stood—and saw before her a monstrous black bear fast asleep before the fire, snoring loudly, with its head on the table and its snout up in the air, its hind paws upon the fender, a silk pocket-handkerchief over one knee, and a book on the lap. No wonder that she dropped her candle and screamed.

But the shriek which testified to her fear frightened M. Oufle out of the few senses he did possess. He sprang up, bewildered with his dreams, confused with the fumes of wine, and alarmed at the suddenness of his *recit*. Opposite him was a pier-glass. He forgot entirely all the circumstances connected with the assumption of the bear-skin, and with the last impressions produced by Bodin, and by his dream, stamped upon his brain, he jumped to the conclusion that he was bewitched, and that he had been changed into a were-wolf. Full of this idea he dashed past the terror-stricken maid; and his wife, who had rushed to the landing, saw a frightful monster bounding down the stairs, uttering howls sufficiently loud to awake the dead, heard it unlock the front door and burst into the street. Thereupon, she fainted away.

M. Oufle, impelled by terror, ran along the street yelling for assistance; he was naturally provided with a deep and sonorous bass voice, but his voice sounded hollow and fearful through his hideous vizard. A few terrified people appeared in their night-caps at the windows, only to run back and bury themselves beneath the clothes.

A watchman who had started on his rounds came upon him suddenly as he turned a corner, and dropping his lantern beat a precipitate retreat.

In an adjoining street lived a fair damsel of considerable personal, but superior pecuniary, attractions, who was loved to distraction by a grocer's apprentice. The young man had made the lady's acquaintance as he served the shop, and had breathed his love over the cheeses he sold. His addresses had been countenanced by the beloved one, but were discouraged by the parents, who had not permitted the devoted youth to set foot within their doors. The apprentice had no other means open to him of testifying his devotion than by hiring a band of street musicians to perform at the rate of two francs an hour, during the silent watches of the night, below the window of the adored.

On the present occasion, the band was performing the "Descent of Mars," when a discordant howl in their ears produced a pause in their music not noted in their score, and the apparition of a monstrous bear running into the midst of them upon its hind legs, with ears and stumpy tail cocked up, produced such a panic among the sons of Orpheus, that they cast their instruments from them, and took to their heels. Not so the grocer's apprentice. True love knows no

fear. He flew to the door of his beloved, and cast himself before it, determined to perish in her defence. But the monster, without perceiving him, ran on repeating its dolorous howls.

The grocer's apprentice rose from the doorstep, dusted his coat, collected the scattered instruments, cast an anxious glance at the window of the adored, and retired home.

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between a goose and a defeated adversary?—One gives down and the other gives up.

"Oh, you old buffer!" as the old woman exclaimed, when an engine knocked her down.

A wag says that gallantry in saving lives, in shipwrecks, is to be rewarded with a national medal. It is to be called the Seawater-loo Medal.

The Americans have given us a new word. They head their accounts of railway accidents, ominously, "Viatricide," in the New York papers.

In a late speech at Manchester, Lord Stanley said: "There is a story of an admirably-conducted man in gaol, who by extra work managed to lay by a considerable sum, which was duly paid on his release, and which he immediately proceeded to invest in a first-rate set of housebreaker's tools."

That was good advice by the President of the State Agricultural Society, on presenting a silver cup to a young man who had won the first prize at a ploughing match. "Take this cup, my young friend, and remember always to plough deep and drink shallow."

A reporter of the Chicago Tribune, disguised as a female, learned from a professional astrologist of that city, that he was a widow, shortly to be married to a middle-aged gentleman, and to take a bridal trip to Europe.

The Rev. Mr. Blunt, at a meeting recently held in London, said—Net long ago a woman had taken him with a piteous story that her husband had not had a day's work for six months. It was true, for he was a night watchman.

Baron Rothschild has been *kind*. A month ago a venerable and decrepit old man, anxious to sell him a splendid service of old china—twelve plates only—for an annuity of £48 a year. The man looked so old and so near his end that the baron consented; but when a month had elapsed, instead of his venerable friend, a spruce, vigorous young fellow of about 30 claimed the annuity. The baron stood aghast. "Why, you seemed a century old a month ago!" "Yes, M. le baron, but you see your assistance has renewed my lease of life."

There is at the present time in St. Mary's work-house in Reading, England, an old woman nearly ninety years of age, who is able to repeat the whole of the second book of Milton's "Paradise Lost," consisting of about 1,200 lines. The woman learned those lines when she was a child of nine years, and has never forgotten them.

A fire-eating Irishman challenged a barrister, who gratified him by an acceptance. The duellist being lame, requested that he might have a prop. "Suppose," said he, "I lean against this milestone?" "With pleasure," replied the lawyer, "on condition that I may lean against the next." The joke settled the quarrel.

To Adam and Eve Paradise was home; to the good among their descendants, home is Paradise.

The anger which flushes the face is not so deadly as that which makes it pale. The red heat is less intense than the white.

A noble testimonial to England came once from the lips of a French captain wrecked on our Channel shore. His owners, investigating the disaster, asked him how he knew it was the English coast upon which he drove, since he had lost his reckoning, and been bewildered by days of thick weather. "I knew it was England," replied the Frenchman, "by the way the lifeboats came out to us!"

A correspondent of an American paper says a marked feature of the royal procession on the opening of parliament was the absence of the Prince of Wales's carriage. "It is understood," says this writer, "that the Royal Highness did not accompany the Queen, owing to the disagreeable fact of his being on the worst possible terms with his royal mother. The family difference, or discord, is considered to arise from the circumstance of the intended marriage of the Princess Helena with Prince Christian of Anhalt-Kothenburg."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 168. MADOC (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Habeas Corpus Suspended in Ireland.
The steamship *Leif* from Liverpool on Feb. 17th at Queenstown on the 18th arrived at Halifax on the 1st Inst.

The Habeas Corpus and the Fenians.—Earl Russell announced the proposed suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and asked the House to sit on the 17th, that no time might be lost in passing the measure. Earl Derby said it would be for the Government to justify the course it was about to take. The House of Commons agreed to the proposal, but would not interpose a moment's delay. He is hopeful that at the earliest possible moment the Government would state the grounds on which they relied for the justification of their proceedings.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Grey, in asking leave to bring in a bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, said that the Fenian conspiracy had only recently assumed its old form of operations. It was necessary to strike an effective blow at the Fenian schemes, which were wholly disapproved by the American Government. The loyalty of the British army was beyond a doubt. The Irish Government of Ireland earnestly requested the suspension of the act, saying that he could not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if power was withheld from him.

Mr. Disraeli concurred in the remarks of Sir George Grey. Mr. Bright protested against the suspension of the act, but said he would not oppose the government. Leave was then given to read the bill in Ireland by a vote of 361 to 6. The bill was passed through all the stages and sent to the House of Lords, who passed it with one exception. The bill was then given to the bill suspending the act.

The urgent haste in passing the bill was owing to the reported departure of Fenian privateers from America, the story applying to the steamer *Cuba*, plying between Baltimore and New Orleans. The Times says that the Irish government is of course better informed than any private persons can be as to the state of the country. And the imminence of the danger, but in the increased activity of movement during the past month, and the presence of numbers of persons with the avowed purpose of promoting insurrection, there is ample reason for the strictest precautions. The object of the Irish government is doubtless to secure the services of American Fenians who are now working in Ireland and working with disinterested effort on the people.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the Fenians in Ireland are being distributed in small groups among the small towns, thereby giving a general feeling of security.

Upwards of one hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th, among others, Col. John William Byron, of the Federal army. Many more arrests were expected to take place.

The Neutrality Laws.—Mr. Labouchere gave notice that on the 29th he would call attention to the inadequacy of the neutrality laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations towards foreign countries.

The Budget.—The Times assumes that Mr. Gladstone's budget will show an excess of income over expenditure of about three millions sterling. It thinks Mr. Gladstone will attempt to reduce the national debt.

The Daily News believes that the Government has acceded to the propositions of the Roman Catholics hierarchy in Ireland, and that henceforth the position of the Queen's University in Ireland will consist of Protestants and of Roman Catholics.

The Daily News also says that a bill is being introduced to the House of Commons, which will confer the title of Duke of Argyll on the Duke of Argyll, who is the claimant with the best title to the sovereignty of the Duchy of Argyll and Antrim.

for the auspices of the President. The President will celebrate the passage of the constitutional amendments and will call upon him again at an early date in America, and the consequent abolition of slavery. Speeches in favor of a close union between England and America were made and applauded.

The President's declaration of the President has adopted the declaration treaty between England and Prussia.

The Russian Conspiracy.
The Russian conspiracy is the subject of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The Russian conspiracy is the subject of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

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March 3.—A special meeting of the General Assembly was held last night at the Canadian Hall. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland.

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 75
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 05

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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 11. 35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 10. 05 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10. 37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11. 30 A. M.

Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

10,000 Volunteers Called Out!

The arrival of the mail-stage was awaited with considerable curiosity on Thursday evening, intelligence having been previously received that great excitement prevailed in Belleville, in consequence of orders having been forwarded there by telegraph for the Rifle Company and the Volunteers to prepare for immediate departure by special train to some point where their services were required. Their destination was said to be the Niagara frontier, where, according to rumour, the Fenians were crossing in great numbers to invade the Province.—As soon as the mail was distributed at the Post-office, the Toronto papers were eagerly scanned in the expectation that they would furnish some information which would explain the cause of the excitement, but there was no allusion whatever to the subject in the *Leader*. The *Globe*, however, contained the following, from which it is clear that the Fenians have not yet attempted to cross the frontier, and that the Government is prepared to give them a warm reception when—if ever—they do come:—

"Highly Important—10,000 Volunteers Called out."

"Early this (Thursday) morning we received the following important telegram from the seat of Government.

"Immediately on the arrival of the Hon. Mr. McGee from Montreal, a Cabinet Council held an important sitting. Present—Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Galt, Campbell, McGee, Chapin, Cookburn and Ferguson-Blairst.

"In view of present circumstances, the vast amount of property at stake, and the more important consideration of the protection of our fellow-subjects along the frontier, exposed to the marauding operations of Fenians, it was resolved to call out at once, Ten Thousand Volunteers for the protection and defence of the Canadian frontier.

"This step is adopted merely as a precautionary measure; but if needed for more active service the Volunteers will be on hand. It is hoped active exertions will not be necessary, but if they are, Government relies on the courage of the Canadian Volunteers."

From Mr. H. Seymour, who left Kingston on Thursday morning, we learn that the Volunteers in that city were called out by the firing of signal guns from the Fort, and the ringing of all the bells in the city, between 2 and 3 o'clock, A.M., and that at that hour of the night they responded to the summons with alacrity, and could be heard hurrying from all quarters to their rendezvous at the drill shed.

The action of the Government, from its hurried character, will almost necessarily create some anxiety, as it indicates a belief in the probability of raids by the Fenians on an extensive scale, which can scarcely occur without the direct connivance of the United States Government.

Confederation.

Parliament is expected to meet next month, and the question of Confederation will probably be the most important subject for consideration. The opposition of the Lower Provinces to the scheme is being gradually overcome. In Newfoundland, the Legislative Council have carried unanimously a vote in favour of the principle of union, but declared that important modifications of the Quebec scheme are necessary. The Legislative Assembly also acknowledged the abstract advantages of union, but intimated objections to some of the details of the scheme as it stands. In New Brunswick also there has been a great change of opinion, many of the most decided Anti-Confederationists declaring their willingness to accept the hitherto objectionable Quebec scheme, in view of the position assumed by the Americans with regard to reciprocity. The measure, it is believed, will be carried there by a union of parties, the present Ministry uniting with the Opposition. Nova Scotia will then probably follow suit. The whole matter, it is expected, will be finally settled by the Imperial Government arranging the differences as to details put forward by the various local governments.

Compulsory Attendance at School.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—Your columns being open for moderate and limited discussion on all matters pertaining to the well-being of the community, doubtless you will allow me a small space, to offer a few suggestions on the compulsory attendance at school, the discussion of which just now stands out most prominently among the changes in the School Law proposed by Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education.

My views coincide with those of him who said, "Education is the cheap defence of nations;" and I would add, that in my opinion, education is the surest safeguard of the future prosperity of this young and rising country. Though some may tell us that the navy is the right arm of a nation, I shall attempt to say that the education of a people is the life blood that leaps through the heart of a nation. We are already an intelligent people, but there is chance for improvement, and with the present facilities for acquiring an education, the blame will rest on us if we do not see to it that our children gain knowledge and wisdom and understanding. We have a school system which on the whole is second to none in the world, and with a few changes would stand out pre-eminent.

It was an eventful period in the history of this Province, when the old system—if system it could be called—of common school education was overturned, and the present one substituted, placing the means of obtaining a liberal education within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich.

Some changes in the School Law have been proposed by Dr. Ryerson, who is now on a tour through Upper Canada, for the purpose of bringing them pro-

minently before the people, and to get their views in relation to the same; and from the success which attended his meetings, in nearly every Convention held, we are warranted in concluding that changes which he proposes, meet the views of a majority of the intelligent men of Upper Canada.

Your correspondent "W." says "that if this compulsory attendance at school was brought down to a practical application, the weight of argument would be against it." If this be true, I cannot understand how it is, that in nearly every city and town where proposed changes of the Doctor's have been before the people and ably debated, resolutions have been carried adopting them. Even in enlighten Belleville resolutions favouring compulsion were adopted, although the combined opposition of the "intelligent" men of Madoc and the County were arrayed against it, and the County Council their imaginative wisdom, passed resolutions protesting the Convention, condemnatory of it.

The learned Doctor has made the School Law close study for a long term of years, and doubtless knows well how these changes will affect the system. In my opinion, Dr. Ryerson would not propose changes in the School Law, without first satisfying himself fully—by observation, study, and visit those countries where similar laws have been enforced with beneficial results—that such changes were necessary to make the present law more perfect.

In Massachusetts and Switzerland, where compulsory attendance is enforced, schools and education have advanced rapidly. In Mass., in two years the law was enforced, the attendance at schools, the money expended in schools, advanced twelve per cent., and in Switzerland, even a greater increase noted. It has been said by some persons, that annals of crime, under the laws existing in Switzerland, record more victims in proportion to the number of inhabitants than this country. Admitting statement to be true—which I do not—this is no argument that the compulsory system does not set the standard of morals by educating the masses, the proportion of crime in Switzerland was greater previously.

I must confess that I cannot see any analogy in comparison made by "W." between a tavern-keeper being compelled to pay for a license, and the school being compelled to sell whiskey, and the public being compelled to place the means of education within reach of all, and then compelling its acceptance. In the one case, the man is not compelled to purchase the license, and he is the only individual that expects to be benefited by dealing out the death dose at cents a portion, and realizing whatever profit thereon. In the other case, the public are compelled to pay, consequently are concerned and have a right to insist that the money which they are compelled to pay, is expended in carrying out the design for which it was intended. The license man makes it the purpose of his life, and the means whereby he lives, scatter the fires of intoxicating poison, in the shape of alcoholic beverages, among his fellow-men. The other is intended, and does result in universal good to the community. The remainder of "W.'s" reasoning is more fallacious still, if possible, but for want of space I shall have to refer to it again.

Upon mature reflection, I cannot conceive that the compulsory system—compelling a man to do that which is only reasonable for him to do, and which must benefit himself, his children, and society—savours so much of barbarism, tyranny, or slavery. Is the compulsory attendance at school barbarous? Then so are other clauses in the School Law equally barbarous. For instance, we are taxed and compelled to pay the amounts levied on us for school purposes, and if we refuse to pay such taxation, or even may be unable to do so, what is the result? The constable called into active service, our property driven off as sold; and we, if we offer resistance to the man of law are hustled off to the lock-up instantaneously. Is this compulsion with a vengeance? At the worst, severer punishment would be likely to be inflicted on him who would refuse to comply with the compulsory attendance. I am perfectly satisfied that if the system were to become law, it would be as readily obeyed as any other portion of the School Law requirements.

I believe with "W." that in every instance a child should be stimulated to act by higher motives than compulsion or corporal punishment; and in enforcing the compulsory attendance, the child will be compelled to do no more than under ordinary circumstances, merely to attend the school. The compulsion will be enforced, as it very properly should, the parents.

There are but few parents but could, if they chose, send their children to the common school for at least four months in the year; and I must argue that after the proper appeals are made to parents to be

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madox Post Office up to the 28th of February, 1886.

Adams, Mahala
Artis, Jno
Bartlett, Ambrose
Buckler, Thos
Bailey, C
Burns, John
Bacon, Samuel
Bateman, John and James
Brown, Robert
Blake, Miss Mary
Blakely, Henry
Conlin, Francis
Curtis, Ann
Cooper, Hugh
Collar, Miss Bella J
Cooper, John R
Clougher, J B
Comins, D L
Deuch, John
Davis, C A
Dingunan, Wm
Duff, Miss Maggie
Delyen, Wm
Ferguson, R T (2)
Fox, Joseph
Evans, B F
Gunn, Wm
Garry, Miss Maria
George, Mrs
Harris, Coleman (2)
Harris, Wm
Harris, George
Hazard, James
Hall, Mary
Holmes, Abraham (2)
Jones, Wm H
Jones, Miss Mary
Irvine, Wm
Johnston, O
Kehoe, Edward
Kennedy, John
Linn, Henry

Linn, Miss M B
Lyle, Robert
Lemon, Angus
Love, James
Moorecraft, Jno
Miller, Mrs C
Marshall, S (2)
McGee, Hamilton
McGoy, Wm
McGaughy, Geo
McKenzie,
McGoy, James
McBeath, Wm
Mumby, Charles
McCanse, Mrs Ann
Nelson, W G
Nickleson, Alex
Nickleson, Donald
Plato, Mrs H
Phillips Hiram
Pollock, H H
Quinlan, Thomas
Quinn, Lawrence
Reid, A
Riggs, Miss E
Rosebush, Sidney
Robinson, Thomas
Rupert, Jno (2)
Spear, Jno (2)
Squires, J (3)
Taylor, John
Valier, Polly
Vandewater, Stephen
Weir, Mark
Wilkins, Chas
Wannamaker, J C
Wither, James
Walker, Mary
Waters, Miss B
Waters, Patrick
Young, Jacob A

to induce them to improve the means placed within their reach for giving their children an education, they remain so perfectly indifferent to the welfare of their children and society, the community have a right for their own protection, and the future well-being of the child, that some means are employed—legislative intervention or other—to secure to the child those benefits which the School Law is designed to bestow.

Madox, March 6, 1886.

PHIL. MATH.

Fire.—About an hour after midnight on Sunday last, the dwelling house of Mr. W. West, on lot No. 7 in the 4th concession of Madox, was entirely destroyed by fire, which originated from the over-heating of the stove. Owing to the high wind then prevailing, the flames spread with great rapidity, and after providing for the escape of his family, Mr. West had but little time to save any of his property. The greater part of the furniture, clothing and other household effects, was entirely consumed, and as he was not insured, Mr. West is a loser to the amount of several hundred dollars.

Fears for the Fall Wheat.—The late thaw having entirely cleared the ground of snow in many places, and what remains having been converted into ice, we hear rather gloomy anticipations for the safety of the large amount of fall wheat sown last autumn. Where the ground is clear, most of the wheat appears to be killed, and it is feared the rest will prove to be in the same condition.

¶ We have heard within the last day or two, but without an opportunity of verifying the statement by an application for information at headquarters, that certain parties design putting up a smelting furnace on a lot within two or three miles of the village, early in the ensuing spring, and that quite a respectable force of men will be employed in getting out the quantity of ore necessary to supply the furnace with constant work. Copper—and, it is hinted, something more valuable still—are the ores which are understood to be found in paying quantities on the lot in question.

Letter from Europe.—By the arrival of the steamship City of New York at New York, news to the 22nd ult. has been received.—The suspension of the habeas corpus act was received with universal approbation in England and very general satisfaction in Ireland. The first effect was uneasiness and depression, but the vigour shown by the government restored confidence and had a favourable effect. The act authorizes the arrest and detention in custody until the 1st of March, 1887, of any person suspected of conspiracy.—Among the latest arrests are those of Gen. John H. Gleeson, and his brother, Joseph, of the Federal army.—The police were fired on from a house in Tipperary where supposed drilling was in progress. One officer was severely wounded. Some of the men in the house were arrested.

New York, March 7.—There is a report here to-day that the steamship City of London, which sailed from this port last Saturday, has been captured by a Fenian privateer, but it is undoubtedly a canard.

MARRIED.

RAWE—FARRELL.—At Belleville, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. McLaren, Mr. Rawe, of Madox, to Susanna, third daughter of Wm. Farrell, Esq., of Hangerford.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, AND SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOX C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church. The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore. We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madox, March 1, 1886.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 34 in the THIRD Concession of MADOX. Situated about one mile West of the County gravelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN; and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber. Title indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY,

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, ad-joining the Village of Madox.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Moira, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Well's Bay or otherwise.

Belleville, 26th December, 1885.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c. &c. OFFICE—In Dufour's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE. D. E. KINNAN STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY TO STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

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AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required. Belleville, 9th March, 1886.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar Per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, TERRETTYPES, and all other kind of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

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(PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE).

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. MADOX, C. W. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Andrew's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

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SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

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DURHAM STREET, MADOX.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOX, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

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DURHAM STREET, MADOX.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOX.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOX, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER MADOX.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

MADOX MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 10, 1886.

ASHES	\$4.50 per 100 lbs., 1st
BARLEY	None offered. 2nd
OATS	35 cents.
CORN	55 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	\$1.10/1.25
Do, Spring	\$1.00/1.05
RYE	45 cents.
FEAS	55 cents.
HIDES	\$5 per 100 lbs.
SKEEPSKINS	75 cents for fresh.
PORK	9 cts. per lb.
BUTTER	100 cts.
EGGS	94.
HAY	\$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, 64 3/4. Spring Wheat, 59 3/4. Barley, 28 1/2. Rye, 24 1/2. Oats, 24 1/2. Potatoes, 44. Hides, 44. Sheepskins, 64. For best fresh.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 169.

MADOC (HASTINGS CO. C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANTI-FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

An impromptu Anti-Fenian meeting was held in O'Flynn's Hall on Saturday evening, and although no public announcement had been made, the excitement which has prevailed since the Volunteers were called out, and the popular inclination to back up the Government in providing for the defence of the Province, soon brought together a very respectable audience.

The meeting having been called to order, C. TOWNELL, Esq., Clerk of the Division Court, was voted into the chair, and A. SMALLFIELD appointed Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN announced that he was not acquainted with the particular object of the meeting, or of the course intended to be adopted, but after hearing any remarks that might be offered, he would enforce the action of the meeting so far as it met with his approval. He then called on Mr. E. D. O'FLYNN, who declined to speak just then, saying that all he knew about the matter was that he had been applied to by Mr. RAWE for the use of the Hall, with which request he had willingly complied.

Mr. RAWE, in response to calls from the meeting, came forward and said that Mr. O'Flynn had given him the credit of getting up the meeting, but he had had no more to do with it than five or six other gentlemen, who decided that they would have a meeting if they could obtain Mr. O'Flynn's Hall. It must be apparent to all that the demonstrations of the Fenians on the other side of the Lakes were dangerous to us. They talk of taking Canada, hoisting the green flag, and making this country the base of operations against Great Britain. It would therefore be better to adopt some plan to be ready for them. He thought there were some Fenians scattered all over Canada, but could not say how many. Suspicious-looking strangers had been observed in Montreal and Toronto, and some of them might come here on the day of the intended rising—whenever that might be—and we should be prepared to defend our homes, our wives and little ones.

Mr. O'FLYNN, being again called upon, said he was glad to see so many loyal men present from the village and the surrounding country. He trusted that if ever any enemy set foot on Canadian soil, we should find those present ready to defend it. There was cause for the excitement prevailing from the number of enemies on the other side, who would like to make a fuss in Canada. All should respond to the call to be ready to repel them. He knew he had been called disloyal, because he sympathized with a neighbouring nation engaged in putting down a rebellion. But he loved Canada, his native country, and if an enemy dared to invade, he would raise his strong right arm to defend her. He never boasted of his loyalty, but he was ready and willing at any time to protect her. It was best to be ready in case of invasion; the money expended in merely preparing to put down the rebellion in the United States would have kept a large standing army for many years. He trusted that peace would not be disturbed, and that we should never hear the booming of cannon on Canadian soil; but if that ever happened, he hoped that we should find among us ready to repel invasion the same men who had fought in the Crimea. He did not believe, however, we had so many disloyal people among us as some persons think.

Mr. W. H. J. JAMES declared his willingness, in case of an invasion of the soil of Great Britain or Canada by ruffians from the disbanded army of the United States—not Roman Catholics alone—to do his part to repel them. He made no pretensions that he should make a brilliant display of personal courage on the field of battle; but he was nothing but a man; and if called to lead a company into battle, he would, if he must fall, fall like a man. It was his candid opinion that many Roman Catholics would come forward to defend Canada from invasion as readily as any of us. Were they not a large portion of the army that had fought the battles of Great Britain? But should we be called to go, the Roman Catholic must not be left behind, but compelled to obey the law the same as the rest of us.

Here the Chairman suggested that as the Warden had entered the Hall, he should take the chair. This invitation was declined; but being called upon to speak next—

Mr. WOOD said he was at a loss to express an opinion as to what was best to be done. He could say, though, he thought matters looked serious. Government having called out not only the Volunteers, but the active militia in Toronto, for service—perhaps very soon. And if the Volunteers were called off to the Western part of the Province, this part would be to a certain extent unprotected. It would be as well to consider what steps should be taken to be prepared for any possible action of Fenians in the Province. He thought that the service militia of the County might soon be called out. There were some men in the community of whom the majority were naturally suspicious, although these very men might be thoroughly loyal. He was in the hands of the meeting as to what action should be taken, and was prepared to take his part, although officially exempt. He thought there would be no harm in meeting together and constituting a Home Guard. If the troops were marched away from Belleville, it was freely talked of that it might be necessary to have a Home Guard there, and it might be as well to have one here. But he was prepared to hear rather than to offer suggestions.

Mr. DALE must confess he did not understand the object of the meeting as yet; it had not been explained to him by the remarks of the preceding speakers. He did not quite agree with the Warden that there was no immediate necessity for a Home Guard, as prevention was better than cure. He was going to propose the formation of Home Guards in every village in Canada. He had been inclined to laugh at Fenianism; but when he found the Government calling out 10,000 Volunteers, without affording some information by which they were alarmed, he thought it became necessary to have a Guard here. The Volunteers in Huntingdon belonging to the Belleville Battalion were being hunted up that very night. His idea was, that if an invasion of the frontier took place, there would be parties all over the Province acting in collusion with them, who would rise at the same time, and it would be well for us to be prepared for such an emergency.

The Chairman called upon Mr. RAWE, as a military expert, to give his views as to the proper course to be pursued.

Mr. RAWE suggested as the proper line of defence the formation of a Drill Association or Home Guard, as they would find, if any occasion for their services arose, that they would have much more confidence in one another after being accustomed to be drilled together. He was willing to give his time to drill them at any hour which would be most convenient.

Mr. MOUNSEY had thought it absurd nonsense to hold the meeting. He was not acquainted with the particulars of Sweeney's threatened invasion; but he knew that the Roman Catholics here were mere handful, and not in a position to inflict any injury. There seemed to be a feeling against Mr. RAWE.

He (Mr. M.) had been acquainted with him for twenty years, and knew him to be a quiet, peaceable, and industrious man, and could not believe he would engage in any enterprise to the injury of his neighbours. He had not the least feeling of insecurity, and if the Government were not prepared to protect him and his property, then they were not fit for their position. He doubted the propriety of organizing a Home Guard. We had magistrates to look to, and military men, and it was upon them we rely for protection.

Mr. RAWE was sorry an allusion had been made to him. He had slight information about him, but he had not intended to reflect upon him or any other individual. He said this, because he (R.) was thought to be the prime mover in getting up that meeting. He did not think — was a Fenian, although it was well known he was a Roman Catholic.

Mr. JOSEPH FITZGERALD, in response to a call, said he had not come there to speak, but he thought the man was a small one who would not make his sentiments known when called upon. He was a British subject, and willing to do his part to put down an invasion. He could not agree with Mr. Mounsey that

there was no danger. For one, he thought it was time we showed a readiness to meet it. He did not know the exact object of the meeting. There were, he thought, some Fenians among us. Every "circle" would rise at once, not in an open, manly way, but underhandedly, by a night attack. As names had been mentioned, it was better they should be kept private. As they were met to inquire whether there was any Fenian organization in our midst, they should appoint one or two as a night watch, to see if any night meetings were held, and report. He supposed the Roman Catholics might think they were looked upon with a distrustful eye. He wished that Madoc and every other village in the country would adopt measures for their own protection.

The WARDEN regretted a little the shape the meeting was taking. He could not agree with Mr. Mounsey that there was no danger, but it had not struck him that there was any danger at home. He doubted the propriety of establishing a night patrol. A home organization for drill was very well; but he objected to a patrol for watching the houses of suspected individuals.

Mr. FITZGERALD—The object was to find out whether there was a Fenian organization in the place, and how were they to do so without keeping a watch? The CHAIRMAN said he saw by the papers that they were forming Home Guards in every village out West, and it would be well for them to do so here as well. But he did not come here to vilify any individual, or set as Chairman to watch over any of his neighbours. Although he was exempt, he was willing to serve in any capacity against an invading force, and was ready to resign his office if necessary.

Mr. B. H. MANNING was next called upon. He was not, he said, prepared to make any remarks; but he believed, from a feeling, it might be, of jealousy or suspicion, that we had Fenians among us. He believed we were in danger—not that they would attack us manfully. But when he was woke up at midnight by a loud chorus of "We'll all go home to Ireland," he thought it was time to keep a watch upon their proceedings.

Mr. O'FLYNN did not think that there was any great danger here; but we might be wanted at the front, and so it might be as well to organize and drill.

On motion of Mr. O'Flynn, seconded by Mr. Wright, a resolution was carried unanimously for the organization of a Home Guard.

On motion of Mr. Smallfield, seconded by Mr. Tuncely, a resolution was carried, requesting the Warden to communicate with the Government, and ascertain if they would furnish arms for a Home Guard.

After passing the usual votes of thanks, the meeting separated.

From Europe.

The steamship Java arrived at New York on the 6th inst. with news to the 25th ult.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere called attention to the neutrality law. He argued that the interests of humanity required their revision, and cited the case of the Confederate privateers as evidence. After some debate, the Attorney-General admitted that the subject was of considerable importance, but he denied the course of the British Government and trusted the American people would see immediately that it was only a device of maintaining peace. The Government had no objection, in fact it had advised Mr. Adams of his willingness, to consider the question with the American Government, with a view to rendering the law as effective as possible.

Mr. Watkins asked if the Government had made any representations to the American Government relative to the Fenian proceedings in America. Mr. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. The Government had no knowledge of any proceeding to justify them in making representations to the American Government. He believed that the public opinion of America condemned the movement. It would be unadvisable to remonstrate so long as no publicist was committed amounting to a breach of the neutrality law.

The Irish police continue actively to arrest suspected Fenians, and troops continue to be sent to Ireland. A box of grenades and Gravel shells have been seized in Dublin.

The House voted £20,000 sterling a year and a salary of £25,000 sterling to Princess Helena; £150,000 a year to Prince Alfred; and the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston in Westminster Abbey.

The cattle plague is still increasing. The latest weekly return, of 13,000 cases, being the largest yet.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Each subsequent insertion	0 15
Five to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
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Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

OR SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 11 33 A. M.
Night Express going East, 10 05 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10 37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7 15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11 52 A. M.
Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

During the past week, the daily papers have devoted the larger portion of their space to ample accounts of the progress and prospects of Fenianism in Ireland and the United States. Full particulars have been given of the numbers of men in the States who were preparing to invade Canada—ranging from twenty-five thousand in New York city alone, to smaller, but still considerable able numbers in scores of other places, and of the sums of money alleged to be contributed towards the furtherance of the enterprise, which, if correctly stated, must amount up to hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars. These particulars we shall not attempt to reproduce, for although rather interesting reading at the time, they have already lost much of whatever significance they might possibly have possessed, from the simple fact that the Americans themselves—not from any sympathy for, or good will towards us, but out of regard for their own credit—are beginning to show signs that they think they have given Fenianism just a little too much encouragement. Secretary Seward is said to have assured the British Minister that the Fenians will not be permitted to commit any overt act, and that the U. S. Government will issue a proclamation in case of any violation of the law; and United States troops are reported to be on the way to the frontier—so that Gen. Sweeny, if he attempts to carry out the magnificent plan of campaign he has sketched for the subjugation of the Province will find, instead of the assistance he has led his dupes to expect from the American Government, that he has some military resistance to overcome before he establishes his safe bases of operation in British soil.

The American newspapers have been pleased to term the preparations of the Canadian Government, and the prompt reply of the Volunteers, to the summons for duty, as well as the general uprising of the people in support of these defensive and precautionary measures, symptoms of "panic." The simple fact, however, is, that the only signs of panic manifested so far, have come from Americans themselves. The first was shown by the ignorant flight of so many 3400 American officers who had gone over to Ireland, to all the intended rising there with their great military knowledge gained in the late civil war. These quick time, immediately after the suspension of the balance corps set there, at striking their colours—or at least their beads from their chins—that their nationality might not be suspected! Of course they

were not at all scared—they only executed some great strategic movement, in leaving the men they had come to liberate, to shift for themselves. Coming nearer home, we find the people of the towns opposite the places in Canada which Sweeny proposes to seize, appealing to their own authorities for military protection against the advent of the Fenians whose presence, they fear, might bring trouble upon them.

As matters appear to stand at present, there is little prospect that Sweeny will have a chance of using the materials of war he has been collecting, within the threatened period of the next two months; but rather that before the expiration of that time, Fenianism will be dead and buried.

From all quarters, however, there is evidence that although the first excitement consequent upon the expectation of invasion has subsided, there is no diminution of enthusiasm in preparing for the worst that may happen. One good effect of this will be to dissipate the common impression in the States that this country could be overrun and annexed by force of arms without the slightest difficulty. For the future there will be less disposition to bully Great Britain by the arts of wounding the British American Provinces from her against her or their own will.

The School Law Again.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR.—It seems to me that some of the proposed changes in our Common School Law demand the careful investigation of thinking men, inasmuch as they involve grave considerations to the country at large, and to the rural districts in particular. Having a little experience in educational matters, and being acquainted to some extent with the working of our Common School System, it may not be deemed improper in me to offer some observations on the changes in question. The present paper I purpose devoting to an article in your issue of the 23rd inst., over the signature of "W." I have been not a little surprised with his wholesale denunciation of the resolutions in reference to compulsory attendance at our Common Schools, adopted by the late Belleville Convention, and I have been still more surprised at the arguments with which he endeavours to support the position which he has taken. Let us examine a little of his reasoning. He asks:—"Are the supporters of the resolution prepared in the same logical grounds, to insist that because Tavern-keepers are compelled to pay for licenses they shall sell whiskey?" I answer the question is puerile, and the comparison without point. Whether Tavern-keepers sell whiskey or do not, has nothing more to do with the question than the dimensions of an Egyptian pyramid have to do with the properties of alcohol. The fact is, Tavern-keepers are not compelled to pay for licenses; the act is a voluntary one, they need not purchase licenses if they have no disposition so to do; but school taxation in this sense is not voluntary but compulsory.

Again:—"W." asks:—"Does it follow that because a parent has the right to compel obedience in his child that he should use physical force?" My philology scarcely enables me to determine what your correspondent means by the phrase "obedience in his child," but I will take for granted that he means obedience to the parent on the part of the child; if this is his meaning, I answer, a parent should employ physical force if obedience cannot be obtained without it. Suppose, for instance, that persuasion and kindness fail to ensure obedience, should a parent not then use "physical force?"

"He that then searcheth the rod, hateth his child." "W." supposes that a "more natural as well as a more logical conclusion would be to use the kinder and most affectionate means in his power." What possible sense is there in the above sentence, when it is a notorious fact that "physical force" is often necessary to enforce discipline and compel the obedience of children? Most assuredly it will then be the "kindest" as well as the "most affectionate" means in any man's power. Again, "W." says:—"What is true in a family is also true in a community." There is considerable ambiguity in this assertion, but from its connection I take the meaning to be this:—I mean that as physical force should not be used in families, therefore it should not be employed in communities. This is evidently what is intended, because after decanting against the use of physical force in families, he says:—"What is true in a family is also true in a community." What then? Why let robbers roam at large, the terror of good men, because it is wrong to employ "physical force." Let the midnight assassin move stealthily upon his unsuspecting victim with murderous intent, and let him do it with impunity, because it is against nature to employ physical force!

Let the incendiary burn his neighbour's property, let men cheat and slander their fellow men without fear of correction, because "what is true in a family is also true in a community," and it is wrong to employ physical force in either! A pretty "logical conclusion" this indeed, a pretty dose of political medicine for Canadians to swallow to assuage their mental digestive organs in the middle of the nineteenth century!

In short, the logic of the letter under review savours much of the wisdom of the County Council in prejudging the Chief Superintendent, and passing sentence on a man unheard. The originator of the action in the Council and the author of the letter in question appear to have been educated in the same school, or perchance the "twin are one flesh." Hoping that "W." will be more successful in his next attack on the resolution of the late Convention, trusting that he will profit by these friendly strictures, and purposing, shortly to visit you again in a more positive form in favour of the compulsory system, in the meantime I remain,

Yours, &c.,

AMICUS VERITATIS.

MR. EDITOR.—The modesty of your correspondent "Philomath," in referring to moderate and limited discussion, and then occupying a column and a half of your paper, is of such a kind that it almost overcomes me. And then what arguments does he advance? One, I observe, is,—that Dr. Ryerson knows the School law, because he has made it a study for years, and would not propose changes "without first satisfying himself fully" that such changes were necessary. And the Doctor's opinion is to be law, from which no one is allowed to dissent. Perhaps your correspondent has a better opportunity of knowing Dr. Ryerson's motives than I have; but while I am quite willing to concede that Dr. R. is a man of ability and talent, and has done much for the advancement of the schools in Canada, still it does not follow that we are to give up all our opinions on this question to him. As to motives—there is not a public man in Canada whose motives have been often questioned than his. "Leonidas" of the days of Sir Charles Metcalfe, with the closely following appointment of "Chief Superintendent," looking like a reward for sustaining the Governor's arbitrary course, is not so easily forgotten. I know this has nothing to do with compulsory attendance, but it has something to do with accepting Dr. Ryerson's dictum when his purity of motives is given as a reason.

With reference to what "P." states about the school system of Massachusetts and Switzerland, the same may be said about our present system, so far as it refers to the advancement of the schools and increased attendance during the last few years. So far as secular education goes, I am not prepared just now to admit that it improves the morals of a community. Sin may not be so glaring; but I am inclined to think that is about as much as can be said.

When "P." admits that in every instance a child should be stimulated to act by higher motives than compulsion or corporal punishment, he concedes at least I have endeavoured to prove. A man is only a child, and breaking stones on the road will be just as demoralising to the man when enforced as penalty as corporal punishment will be in a child. I must confess that notwithstanding the length of "P.'s" communication, I have been unable to disagree with any arguments of weight—statements plenty—though they be true or otherwise. Not having time to discuss at present the school question further, I will leave it, hoping to be able to resume it at an early day.

Yours, &c., W.

Madoc, March 12, 1865.

Anti-Fenia: A Comedy in One Act.

Dramatis Personæ.

TRAPZGAR, the Chairman.	WARDING, DE LISH.
DON PEDRO, a Military Cadet.	PICK-ANY.
OLYMPIUS.	MONTFALM.
ROMAN.	MARYATT.

Scene—Templars' Hall, Madoc.

CHAIRMAN (philosophizing).—I am wronged, most deeply wronged! For by appointment of my place, I must needs have an object of the object of conversation; but now the slaves who are the hands of man who are an evil yet lack the courage to utter such opinion. The audience expectant wait; I'll call Olympos. Speak forth, Olympos; for, make or break, this must know, you'll die a Roman.

OLYMPIUS.—I am not a warlike spirit; nor do I wish to

FATE.

I saw two ships upon the sea—
The one sails merrily and free,
The other plinks heavily;
The one for you, the other for me.

I saw two paths start from one sign—
On one the brightest sunbeams shine,
The other steals beneath the pine:
The one is yours, the other mine.

The ship that sail'd so merrily
Sunk on a rock below the sea,
And down to the bottom went she;
The other through storm and tempest past,
And favouring breezes carried her fast
Till she gained the longed-for port at last—
The haven where she would be.

The path that seemed so bright and fair
Led to an angry lion's lair,
And I saw a silent body there;
The road beneath the pine-wood's shade
Felt'd onward to a sunny glade,
Where golden sunbeams never fade,
Nor comes a dream of care.

OUR NEW BEARER.

A TALE OF LIFE IN CALCUTTA.

In a not very long residence in Calcutta, we had changed our bearer (for we only kept one) several times. The first that we had took advantage of our ignorance as new comers, to prefer his own case to our interests; but as we grew wiser and more experienced, we discovered this failing, and at once gave him his jawab, or dismissal. The second was a Hindu of a very high caste (which fact, however, did not prevent him eating any sweetmeat or delicacy of the defiled Porphyrines on which he could lay his hands), and as we felt that the requirements of his conscience and our service could not be satisfied by the same individual, we accordingly gave him warning. Shortly before the departure of bearer No. 2, an applicant for his place arrived. Making the usual salam he handed me his chittis, or written testimonials of service, which were very satisfactory; but in reality they proved very little, as any one who wants them can buy or hire them in the bazaar, or borrow them from a friend, and of course we had no means of identifying the man with the individual whose praises were sung so highly in the documents I read. The only protection, and it is but slight, that a master has against fraud, is to keep all his servants' chittis until they leave him; and it sometimes happens that, when a servant just accepted, in order that he may regain the testimonials he has presented as his own, and restore them to their proper owner. It is always safe to engage a servant with a character from an English friend, but any one who has fortunately secured a good servant, naturally wishes to keep him for himself, and our friends (from the short time we had been in India) were few, and none had bearers to recommend.

I was on the point of engaging him, when my wife interrupted me by begging me not to do so, as she thought he had a bad countenance, and was certain no good would come of it.

"Why, Alice, I tell you, what good can you expect? so long as the man does his work, and obeys my orders, we require nothing more. We shall have no nonsense about caste with him; and, at all events, if we find we don't like him, we can easily get rid of him."

"My wife was silent, but not (I fancied) convinced. After a pause she said, 'Well, engage him if you choose; but to please me, load your revolver, for when you are away I shall be terrified if that man is sitting at the door, and I have nothing to protect myself with.'"

I laughed at her fears, but promised to do as she wished, and arranged that the man should come the next day but one: for we were going to change our rooms in the morning, and wished to be settled before he came. Our old rooms had only a north aspect, and as in the hot weather the evening breeze is always from the south, we had long wanted to make a change. A family going to England that morning left a boarding-house in the same street as ours, belonging to the same proprietor, and we at once decided to move into the vacant rooms, which were larger and loftier than ours, and consisted of a bedroom and dining-room, a drawing-room and two bath-rooms, opening into a large verandah facing the south, to which the thecetes, or water-carrier, when supplying water for our baths, had easy access by a ladder concealed by a tree overhanging it, where a colony of crows had settled: my dressing-room connected the drawing-room with one of the bath-rooms. The ground-floor and the upper-story were untenanted, so we were the only occupants of the house. No.

18. — street, Chowringhee. This was considered to be an advantage, being, as it were, the sole tenants of a large house, and paying so moderately for the privilege.

At about four o'clock in the morning, a small army of coolies, commanded by our departing bearer, who considered himself to be of entirely different flesh and blood to such low caste individuals, moved all our belongings, piano, books, clothes, crockery, &c., into our new rooms, where we were comfortably seated at breakfast by eight o'clock, thoroughly appreciating the delicious mango fish, caught that morning in the Hooghly, and resembling but far surpassing the smelt. Our favourite fruit, the litchi, was on the table, which, when its rough skin is removed, looks and tastes like a very large and fine-flavoured grape.

Having finished breakfast and called for the finger-glasses, which in India are always used after every meal, my wife proposed that we should invite the Barlows to dinner the next night. Major and Mrs. Barlow had been long in India. During the mutiny they had been at Seakote, where they fortunately escaped being murdered, when the native troops broke out there. They had been fellow-passengers with us from England, and we had formed a friendship on the voyage, which had been thoroughly cemented in Calcutta, where we had derived the greatest benefit from their kindness and experience. I gave a ready assent to her proposal, and she wrote Mrs. Barlow a note and sent it by the bearer, who quickly returned with an answer accepting our invitation, and saying they would call for us to drive with them on the course, for they knew we preferred their carriage to our own humble but more economical buggy.

We then went through our rooms, making order out of the chaos left by the coolies. All the windows were shut, and the green Venetian shutters (called jhimtis) reaching to the ground, were closed, and admitted none of the glare which, reflected from the white buildings on all sides, would otherwise have penetrated through the verandah into the room, and heated it in spite of the monotonous and regular swing of the large punkah, which, being about five yards long and one wide, was suspended from the ceiling.

The short period of our residence in India had not dispelled the timidity my wife naturally felt on her arrival, and she quickly perceived that the shutters of the four drawing-room windows, and of the bath-room opening on the verandah, could not be fastened in any way, and that, as the verandah was easily accessible by the ladder I have mentioned, there was, in fact, nothing to prevent a man surprising us at any time. She said that she could never bear to pass a night in the rooms unless the windows were securely fastened; indeed, it really was not prudent to do so, for though I felt as safe in Calcutta as I should have done in any English town, yet robberies had not been of unfrequent occurrence during the cold weather, and a treacherous and deliberate murder by a native servant at Garden Reach had alarmed the whole European community.

Calling the inevitable bearer, I sent him at once to fetch a native blacksmith. After about two hours' absence, which was, of course, plausibly explained by the "mild Hindu," he returned with the man, who, under our personal inspection, firmly fastened rings and staples upon every window in the drawing-room and bath-room. I remunerated the man by giving him about a quarter of what he asked, when he retired, no doubt quite satisfied that he had cheated us in spite of the reduction.

In the evening I fastened every window with padlocks that I had brought from England, and we passed the night in safety, though my wife fancied once that she heard a noise on the verandah. In the morning our new bearer made his appearance, there was nothing remarkable in his manner; he seemed, for a native, to do his work very well.

Before we went for our early drive, he remarked that the windows were fastened, and asked for the keys, but at a pleading look from my wife I unlocked them all myself, except that between the bath-room and verandah, which I decided to keep permanently locked, as it was very seldom used.

I well remember the drive we took that morning, and indeed, every incident of the day. The heat was very great when we returned, about 8:30 a.m., and we were glad of the shade and comparative cold of our drawing-rooms. After breakfast we settled down to our usual occupations, for it was a day on which I was not compelled to be absent. We sent the bearer with sundry orders; to Wilson's fories, and to another shop for confectionery for the dessert. He made no scruple about carrying the parcels, at which we were pleased; for our dismissed bearer had on several occasions gone to the length of engaging a coolie to carry them for him; a system of which I showed my

disapproval by invariably deducting the coolie from his monthly wages, so that if he chooses to leave the great man it was at his expense, and not mine.

During the day I cleaned my revolver, which, thoroughly out of order and very rusty, my wife reminded me of my promise to load it, and she still begged me to do so. I loaded all the chambers and capped it, saying I hoped she would now be content, for she was secure against any six more interruptions by my crying: "Some one is here through the curtain. It is moving now."

(To be continued).

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between a couple of maids and Summer and Autumn?—The former two sea-daughters and the latter two sea-sons.

It may be easy to cook accounts but it is a hard matter to digest them.

One of the most famous antiquities of London disappeared. The Traitors' Gate at the Tower, through which condemned prisoners passed, has been entirely removed.

The N. Y. Independent is unquestionably a national altogether unique, and subject to no ordinary. On Thursday, every other paper was dated March 17, the Independent, boldly defiant as usual, bore the date of February 23.

A timid fellow who, on being challenged to a duel, was informed that he had the privilege of using weapons, time, place, &c., said he should prefer "pistols and a mile."

The death of a German veteran, who, naturally, died under the Great Frederick in the seven years' war, is announced. He died at the respectable age of 101 at the Hamlet of Slauke, in Upper Silesia; his name was Laurence Halacz.

Men are sometimes accused of pride merely for their accusers would be proud themselves; women in their places.

People who brood over their sorrows and are unsuccessful in hatching a numerous family, are like a nurse who keeps her rage to keep it warm, like a comfortable temperature of indignation.

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record, in modern times, is that of an American Jew who listened silently for two days, while a couple of worldly attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ended the controversy by quietly remarking: "Gentlemen, the law is repealed."

At a recent exhibition the teacher was greatly surprised and mortified on asking a little boy what four seasons were, to receive the reply, "pepper, tart, salt, and vinegar." "Why, Johnny, how you say that," expostulated the teacher. "Case the what my mother always seasons with, anyhow!" replied the youth.

A small knitting frame, contributed by a mechanic, named Bakenheim, to the Cologne Exhibition, is highly spoken of. With eighty-four needles, the frame is said not to weigh more than fourteen or fifteen pounds, and to be adapted to any work—it is said to produce from 10,000 to 35,000 points dresses an hour, and to be worked with great facility.

Dr. Roscoe has shown that brick walls are peculiar aids to ventilation. He ascertained that in a closed space, the air of which contained 15 per cent. carbonic acid gas, 8-2 per cent. escaped in two hours through the solid brick. The unhealthiness of houses, is probably due to the absence of all direct interchange through iron and through wet walls.

A new project is thus briefly announced in a London paper: "Another Atlantic Telegraph." The time the experiment is to be tried was Fulmouth Cape Cod. The telegraph is to be laid on the bottom system of insulation. The proposed cable is to be divided by shallow water into four parts—Cham Bank, Mine Bank, and Newfoundland Bank—in case of accident, the cable can be recovered and repaired.

A young man who carried a collecting plate to the service, before starting put his hand in his ket, and put, as he supposed, a shilling into it, and then passed it round among the company, which included many young and pretty girls, as they looked at the plate, all seemed amused and amused; and the young man, taking a glance at the plate, found that, instead of a shilling he had put a conversation-lozenge on the plate, the words, "Will you marry me?" in red ink staring everybody in the face.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 170.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Equal Distribution of the School Fund.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the *Charlotte Mercury* six years ago; but as the practically unjust discrimination against rural school sections still continues, the writer's interest on the question is just as appropriate now as then, and his consideration at this time, when other changes in School Law are in contemplation.

"In your paper of the 29th February is a brief report of the School Convention held at the Court House in Belleville. Not having been able to attend the Convention, and bear the 'interesting and able address' of the Chief Superintendent, and being unable from any knowledge or experience of my own to ascertain how the Convention arrived at the conclusion expressed in the first Resolution passed at the meeting, and feeling a deep interest in the success of our Common School system, and learning from your report that it is the chief object of these Conventions to ascertain public opinion with regard to certain amendments or alterations in our School Law, I feel willing to give my opinion on this important subject; although, standing entirely alone, and having had the benefit of the special pleadings of the Convention, I may arrive at a different conclusion from that expressed in the resolution referred

to. Having once established the principle that justice as well as policy requires every Government to make provision for educating the mass of the children of the State, so as to qualify them to discharge, with honour to themselves and profit to the State, the duties of a faithful allegiance and a good citizenship, the first step to be taken is to ascertain how far the parents are able, from their own resources, to bear the expenses of educating their children, and what, and how much aid it will be incumbent on the Government to provide. And how that aid shall be applied, so that every parent or guardian, who is unable to pay the expense of schooling his children, shall receive the necessary aid; and until such a provision is made and so applied, to compel a Free School to be opened in each School Section, and the children of that age to attend, by an Act of Parliament, would be unjust, oppressive, and cruel. I am well aware that the reports of local Superintendents more intimate that Schools might be kept open in every School Section, if the people were willing; but in my own experience and knowledge I can say it is not the fact. There are within my own knowledge many School Sections in this County, in which with the aid provided by our present School Law, it would be wholly inconsistent to tax the property of the section to keep a school open for even a few months in the year. The percentage would rise to any precedent to be found in any country. We here inquire for a moment, first, whether the provisions in our present School Law are applied to those who are unable, without assistance, to give their children the necessary schooling. Second, whether the provisions now made, if applied to aid indigent persons, would be sufficient, and how those who need assistance are benefited by the School Fund, as it is now applied. Let. Then we say that those School Sections which stand most in need of aid, and must have help if they have schools, instead of now receiving it in proportion to their real need, receive nothing, being unable to open their schools according to law; but on the contrary what property there is in such poor sections is taxed to the County (in common with the whole property of the County) to make up one moiety of the School Fund. But again, those School sections, where the people by taxing themselves in many instances to a considerable extent, are able to keep open their schools for half of the year, receive only one share of the School Fund, whereas those sections where the people are able to keep open their schools for the entire year receive two shares. We say then in answer to the first inquiry, that the School Fund is not applied to aid those who stand most in need of help, may be argued, however, that the present mode of appropriating the Fund secures the greatest amount of attendance; this I conceive to be simply begging the question. I have no doubt but many of the rich could build better houses and ride in better carriages, and the Government would pay for them; some indigent persons might plead that giving sugar plums to her

children secured a greater amount of love and obedience—but I am inclined to doubt the policy in either case. With regard to our second inquiry, whether the School Fund now provided would be sufficient, if rightly applied, to meet the wants of those who are unable to school their children, we can only give a speculative answer. This is the problem to be solved. It is quite evident, however, that if the Fund be increased four-fold it would hardly meet the wants of those who most need help. As it is apportioned, those who should be helped, instead of receiving aid in proportion to their inability to help themselves receive nothing, being unable to open their schools as required to share in the fund, but are burdened with an additional tax, which goes to help those who are better able to help themselves, and consequently able to fulfil the requirements of the School Act. And even those receive not in proportion to their inability to help themselves, but contrariwise, in proportion to the greater attendance at school, which shows, not their inability, but their ability to help themselves. Let us return, now, to the first step proposed, and ascertain just what School Sections need help, and just how much each Section needs. To do this, let a reasonable percentage be fixed as a standard to be taxed on all the property in the Provinces, for School purposes; let such percentage be such as every liberal man would be willing to pay, and such as every one who is unwilling, should be compelled to pay. Let the local Superintendent be required to report the amount of property on assessment roll in each school section, and if the amount thus raised falls short of the sum required to pay the average salary of a qualified Teacher, then such school section needs help, and needs help just in proportion as such levy falls short of the sum required. But if the sum thus levied exceeds the average salary of a qualified Teacher, in any section, then such section is able to support its own school and help poorer sections, just in proportion to such excess; and if the percentage so fixed as a standard, when levied on the property of every school section in the entire Province, falls short of the sum required to pay the average salary of a qualified teacher in every section in the entire Province, then such deficiency should be provided for by the Government; and if the provision now made by Government should be found insufficient to meet it, then the fund should either be increased or else the time required for keeping open the schools should be reduced to such portion of the year as would meet the deficiency; for to compel the schools to be kept open without providing the necessary means, would be simply demanding "the tale of bricks, without providing the straw." Having shown to a demonstration how we may ascertain what school sections need aid, and how much each section needs, and how such aid can be provided by a reasonable, just and equal tax upon all the property of the Province, I am prepared to say the plan here suggested is not only practicable, but would relieve us from the unequal burdens now imposed, and would accomplish, directly and completely, the great object contemplated in our School Law, namely, to encourage education, by providing aid for such as are unable to pay for the necessary education of their children. It is practicable, because it places education upon the same basis for its support with all our other public benefits.

Education is not simply a private but a public benefit—not a local but a general good; it cannot be worth five or ten per cent. in one school section, and only one per cent. in another. The whole property of the Province should, therefore, be taxed equally for this general good. Again the plan, here suggested, is practicable, because it taxes no man beyond what he is able, and should be willing to bear—it is just and equal, because it levies the same percentage on every dollar in the Province—it accomplishes the object in view, because it provides for every deficiency just in proportion to the inability of any school section to meet the expenses of their school. A qualified teacher cannot afford, neither will he, to engage in a poor section in a sparsely settled neighbourhood, remote from any Post Office and far from market, for a less salary than he would in a wealthy one; nor would a teacher engage a school for less salary, with 25 pupils, than he would with

50; but the one would receive twice the help from the School Fund than the other would.

(Conclusion next week.)

From Europe.

The steamship *Germania* arrived at New York on the 18th, with four days' later news.

The Cattle plague bill passed through all its stages in the House of Lords on the 8th inst.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Reform bill would be laid before the House on the 12th. It would only apply to England and Wales, but he hoped then to be able to state the course that would be taken in regard to Scotland.

The Princess Helena's annuity bill had passed through Parliament, and her marriage with Prince Christian was fixed to take place on the 9th of July at Windsor.

In Germany great uneasiness was felt in consequence of rumours of a probable collision between Austria and Prussia on the question of the Duchies.

In Spain there were reports of renewed outbreaks among the military.

The Canadian steamship *Peruvian*, with news to March 9, arrived at Portland on the 19th inst.

In the House of Commons on the 7th the annual bill for the abolition of the church rates was debated. Messrs. Gladstone and Bright spoke in favour of the question being compromised some way or other. The bill was passed to a second reading by 285 to 252. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheering.—It is thought that the vote indicates an early solution of the question, although the present bill will doubtless be rejected by the House of Lords as usual.

The *Owl* says the American government has intimated that it is in possession of full information as to the movements of the *Penins* in the United States, and will not permit any act obnoxious to the British government of which its laws can take cognizance.

Penian affairs are unchanged. Unimportant arrests continue.

The Dublin Evening Mail says the number of prisoners committed in Dublin since the suspension of *habeas corpus* is 173.

Official returns of British exports for January show an increase of 27 per cent. over those of January of last year. America took by far the largest portion of the increase.

FRANCE.—The French government has issued a circular to all the maritime powers of Europe, requesting the support of their exhibition of fishing boats and implements to be held near Bordeaux next September.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The London *Owl* says—

"A German crisis is imminent. The Prussian government has despatched to Vienna a summons in respect to Holstein, which is, as presumptive in its tone as its demands. M. Bismarck is ready to force a war and its consequences. Austria must at once take up the gauntlet or yield to the pretensions of Prussia in a somewhat ignominious manner."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The *Paris Monitor* says a majority of the plenipotentiaries have already been invested with the necessary powers to attend the conference relative to the principalities about to be held at Paris.

The Turkish corps of observation on the Danube is stated at over 22,000. The reserved corps, 18,000 men, is to be stationed at Schumla.

It is stated that Austria will probably take precautionary military measures in Transylvania and Bukovina.

Sir John Gray's motion for the Irish church has been fixed for Tuesday. The resolution he proposes is "That the church establishment in Ireland is a grievous wrong to the people of that country and its continued maintenance prevents them from having confidence in the justice or the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament."

The total number of persons arrested under the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act up to Tuesday night, is 178, of whom 42 are Irish Americans; four have been discharged.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
Day Express going East, 11. 35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12. 05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10. 31 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11. 30 A. M.
Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—With the present Number, another quarter commences.

The manner in which St. Patrick's Day was celebrated, both in the United States and Canada, was not calculated to afford much comfort to those among the Fenians who design—or affect to design—an invasion of the British North American Provinces. At New York and some other places which are not within a reasonable marching distance of the Canadian frontier, the Fenians paraded in great numbers; but at Detroit, Buffalo, and Burlington, Vermont, which are close to the Province, the promised thousands of armed Fenians, ready to make the threatened attack, failed to make their appearance, and the processions at those places turned out ridiculous failures, on account of the extremely small numbers that could be induced to take part in them. This result has been accounted for in two ways: either the Fenians "kept dark" from policy; or the denunciation of the movement by their priests has been religiously observed by all sincere Irish-Roman Catholics. The latter is probably the true reason.

In the Province, the day was everywhere remarkable for the quiet and orderly behaviour of the Irish part of the population: At every point where the Regulars or Volunteers are stationed, the military authorities were on the alert to repel invasion or suppress disorder; but although, at one or two places, there were false alarms of attacks on the border, not the slightest disturbance of the peace occurred. Generally speaking, the Irish in the Canadian cities and towns did not celebrate the day by the usual processions. In Toronto, only the "Hibernian Society," which is suspected of Fenian "proclivities," paraded—but quite inoffensively. In Montreal, however, the Irish Societies made a grand display—not of anything savouring of Fenianism, but of the most enthusiastic loyalty. After attending divine service, they marched in a body to pay their respects to the Governor-General, and Lord Monck acknowledged the compliment in the following terms:—

"As the representative of your sovereign I thank you for the exhibition of loyalty paid to me. I have every reason to believe that the sentiments of my fellow-countrymen in Canada towards myself are of a kindly description (cheers)—but, nevertheless, I do not treat this magnificent demonstration as such. As an evidence on your part of loyalty to your sovereign, (cheers)—not of attachment to the institutions of your land, and as a protest on your part against the principles of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Fenian."

Irishmen—(cheers)—and desecrate or threaten to desecrate the festival day of our patron Saint by a wanton attack on a peaceful, prosperous, and happy country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the manner in which you have received these few observations convinces me that I do not misinterpret your feelings. As I accept your presence here to-day as an evidence of these sentiments among you, so I consider the position on which the President of St. Patrick's Society holds, as the commander of one of the finest volunteer battalions in our country—(cheers)—proof that you will give to these principles no mere barren assent, but that you will be ready if the necessity should arise—which God forbid!—to back your principles by your stout right arms."

For their failure in deeds, the Fenian organs make up by increased bluster about the certainty of the invasion soon taking place. They estimate their forces already mustered for the attack at 53,600 "veterans," which number they kindly inform the "Kannucks," beforehand, can be doubled within "thirty days." If they do not over-estimate their own resources, however, they certainly undervalue ours—which they put down at something less than 10,000 regulars, and at the furthest 25,000 Volunteers, of "questionable usefulness." The real number of Volunteers who have offered their services to the Government is stated to be 180,000—and this will probably be quite sufficient to take care of Sweeney's Veterans without calling out the militia, for whom the Fenians express the utmost contempt.

In New Brunswick the militia have been called out, and the whole resources of the Province have been placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-Governor Gordon for purposes of defence. In Nova Scotia, also, all needful preparations against attack are being made.

The British men of war in the West Indies have been ordered to Halifax; so that the Fenians will find plenty of work out for them, both by sea and by land, as soon as they make a move.

Parliament is further prorogued till the 24th of April, but not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

THE HOME GUARDS.—The Warden has received a reply from the Adjutant-General's office briefly stating that the Government has no arms to spare for "Home Guards" organizations.

The only course left for those who wish to acquire some proficiency in drill in case their services should be required, is to form themselves into a Volunteer corps,—subject, of course, to the ordinary regulations of the force.

THUNDERSTORM.—The Spring quarter of the year was ushered in by a short but violent thunderstorm which passed over the village about one o'clock on the morning of the 21st of March. Three or four inches of snow fell at the same time, affording a fresh term of sleighing.

Accidental Death.

On Monday, the 19th instant, an inquest was held by Charles Gream, Esq., Coroner, and a Jury of 14, on the body of Samuel Badgely, at the deceased's residence on Lot 11 in the 7th Concession of Madoc. It appeared in evidence that deceased left home in the morning for the purpose of chopping some fire wood, and as he did not return, after the dinner horn had been sounded twice, his daughter went after him and found him lying near a tree he had been felling, a branch of which had struck him in the face and forehead, fracturing the skull. He was quite dead when found. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidentally killed."

The deceased and his family have lately come to reside in these parts, having purchased the farm on which they resided. The Jury and those present having been informed that the family were in distressed circumstances, at the suggestion of Dr. Elmer (the surgeon summoned to examine the body) a subscription was set on foot, and \$11.60 was collected: Wm. Ward, Esq., Deputy Reeve, kindly taking the list, and undertaking to be in the village with it on the next morning to see what further sum could be raised.

Anti-Fenianism.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR.—"Opposition is the life of trade." This is an old adage in a commercial point of view; but it is now showing itself in another form.

For three years past, Fenianism has been looked upon with comparative indifference; but now, with a great number of people, it has become the all-absorbing question of the day. The North Hastings Railroad is now a matter of secondary consideration; the Reciprocity question has sunk in the shade; and the great Confederation scheme is almost eclipsed by this wonderful, and I might say, bogus cry.—The Fenians."

Doubtless there are Fenians on the other side of the Lakes. But we cannot argue from that, that they are all over Canada. It is a most unreasonable thing to suppose that the Catholic citizens amongst us are all Fenians.

I have been amongst both Catholics and Protestants, and I find as much civility and moral decency in the one class as the other. There are many amongst us who boast of their loyalty and their Protestant principles, who are scarcely worthy of the name. I would regard the man as a loyal subject, who is willing to go to repel an invasion, when the Government makes it known to the people that their services are required; and I would regard him as a Protestant whose daily walk and conversation is consistent with Protestant teaching.

We live in an enlightened age, and the Catholic community enjoy the same privileges as we do. We then to expect that whilst civilization is making rapid strides in one class, the other is sinking into barbarism? Is there no intelligence in the Catholic community? Are they altogether incapable of feeling an insult?

It is easy for those parties who are styled Anti-Fenians to point at Mr. D.—, or Mr. Somebody else, and say they believe he is a Fenian, simply because Mr. D.— has been in the States lately. As the probability is that not one of the Anti-Fenian party had the courage to go and tell Mr. D.— "believe you are a Fenian," and give the man an opportunity to defend himself. It must be rather unpleasant thought for the few Catholics that are amongst us, to know that they are looked upon as snakes in the grass. Let us imagine ourselves in their position, and see how we would like it, and what the question.—Are such proceedings not likely to cause disaffection? If it is unpleasant for our Catholic citizens, it must be equally unpleasant for a great number of our soldiers. Have not Catholic soldiers spilt their blood for Britain's glory in a great profession as any other class of men? And I have little doubt but they would do the same again if it were required.

I may say to our Anti-Fenians in Madoc, that I would not be so ready to fight a foe in the air. I would trust a little longer to those men to whom we entrust the governing of the country, to protect our homes, "our wives and little ones."

Yours, &c. OBSERVATION.

The School Law Again.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MR. EDITOR.—In reply to "Amicus Veritatis." The resolution passed at Belleville set forth that it followed as a "logical conclusion that children should be compelled," not that, failing all other means compulsion should be resorted to. Hence the question—"Are the supporters of that kind of logic willing to take it in any case where it may apply?"

"A. V.'s" reference to an "Egyptian pyramid" will apply admirably to his evident conception of the subject; and when he states that "Tavern-keepers are not compelled to pay for licences," he shows plainly that he has much to learn, though evidently desirous of appearing learned by the cognomen he assumes. All Tavern-keepers are compelled by statute law to pay for licences.

I never denied the right of a parent to resort to physical force, if necessary. I questioned the necessity. So much for that part of his argument, and his fine platitudes.

His reference to the County Council is worth about what it will fetch. But let "A. V." take a little "friendly" advice he is as free in giving, and try and understand what he is writing about, which will be far more profitable than a redundancy of words even if they should be over a Latin signature.

Yours, &c. W.

SIR.—Allow me to trouble you once more on the school question, and then I will have done for the present at least. In this letter I will endeavour to evince more modesty than "W." gives me credit for in my last. Perhaps I did occupy too much space in your interesting sheet; if so, I am only too willing to apologize, with the hope that the time is not far distant when you may feel warranted in enlarging your paper, thereby giving greater scope to discuss all grave questions that may arise and agitate the public mind from time to time.

I did not anticipate that the modesty displayed in my letter, nor the length and depths of the arguments used on the school question, would be likely to distressing any person's nerves, although "W." says he was almost overcome. If his nervous system be so

ally overcome as his arguments, and logical reasoning on the compulsory attendance at school, in his letters, no person who has read his correspondence will be astonished that he came so near collapsing. It was my intention in this letter to take up the remainder of "W."s arguments in his first letter, unnumbered by me for want of space, but they have been well refuted by "Amicus Veritatis" that it is not necessary for me to notice them for war, and there being no arguments of any kind in "W."s last, I shall merely offer a few more observations on the compulsory system. That secular education has not a tendency and does not improve the morals of a community is too absurd to receive even a passing notice. I solicit space in your columns, not merely for argument sake, nor because I am troubled with Cacoecia Scribendi, but because I feel interested in the education of the rising generation, and any changes at may have a tendency to make the present School more perfect. The education of the young is a subject which should interest any parent and member of society, whether they have children or not, and the training of the youth of our land, so that when who are now on the stage, shall pass away to the discovered country, those entering upon it, may fully qualified to honour any situation to which they may be called—whether to stand in the councils of our country, or to fill the sphere of an humble citizen.

The happiness and grandeur of our country in a few years will depend upon our youth. Those who now form our men, and rule our country, will soon end their earthly career, and those who are now in their youth must fill their places. Teachers in colleges, our sages, our poets, our lawyers, our ministers will all be far from their labours, which will rest upon those who are now in the blooming days of youth. Hence, the youth of our land will be called upon to fill in our Legislative halls, to defend the rights of our country, to plead for the enactment of laws which will result in the welfare of their fellowmen. On them the lawmaking power will rest, and by them our country will be ruled. It will be for them to stand in the sacred desk, and unfurl and play the banners of the Cross, and to delineate the glorious life of the Creator; and if we see to it that all are educated, there is no doubt but that there are boys in our humbles and families, in obscure places and rural districts, away from great towns and cities, whose voices shall yet be heard in our legislative halls resound. It is for the sake of these we would plead with the Government for the enactment of such a law, as will compel parents, who cannot be prevailed upon by the inducements that the present system offers, to give their children an education.

The present system of education has held out every inducement to parents to give their children at least a common school education. Have all availed themselves of it? School houses have been erected in reach of every domicile, their doors have been thrown wide open, teachers of the right stamp have been engaged and employed at high salaries, education has laid out its inducements to the parents and beckoned the children to receive it without money and without price. All we will say may come and partake of it freely, yet have all appreciated it as they should, and allowed their children to receive the benefits it offers? Let the school records answer. Let the school statistics that have one hundred and fifty children in the school-going age, and whose average attendance record only thirty or thereabouts, answer. Let the cities, towns and villages that are infested with these Arabs, growing in ignorance by the side of free institutions, answer. Let the boy who upon mature reflection will deny that there is a need for a compulsory law in our country? None, I am sure, will look at the subject in its proper light. They say, Oh! it is too bad to take away people's rights, by introducing such a law, and thus deprive them of the privilege of educating their children as they please. Most certainly they would not obey them to break stones on the road. The law does not want anybody to break stones; it asks the parent to give his child an education, and I must insist that any parent who gives his child no education, and from indifference in this respect, or from any trifling reason neglects to do so, is breaking stones on the road is too good for him; he ought to be introduced to the treadmill. As long as there are thousands of the citizens of our country growing up without an education, as long as the duties which will devolve upon them, as long as history continues to teach us with unerring certainty, the welfare and stability of a nation rest upon the intelligence and virtue of its citizens; as long as there are parents who are willing to wring their substance from the sweat and narrow of their offspring, and others covet the wealth purchased by the degradation and neglect of those who are their own flesh and blood, and whom they are in duty bound to educate, according to the God appointed destinies of nature, so long there is good need for such a law.

That would be thought of that parent who, having the means to place within the reach of his child of giving it bodily training, that all it would have to do would be to draw fresh supplies of strength, which is necessary to sustain feeble nature, and because he did not exactly like the person who was engaged to deal out the aliment, or because his child did not like to go to school, or because he was otherwise, allow his child to suffer the want of it, and to pine away and die? Would he not rather have a child who is healthy, and the treatment of his child rendered more and more tyrannical? Most certainly he would. All these of community would bedown upon him. Would breaking stones on the road be too good for him? The worst epithets of the law would come down upon him, because it does not allow a man to starve his child. There could not be a stronger voice that it was very cruel to starve the body. Very true, and the Government interfered with the rights of the subject there, but if it is right in the law to starve the parent to feed the child's body, was it right in the law to compel the parent to starve his child's soul? Suppose the law did not compel him to feed the child's body, death would be the result, and the society of the earth there, if they did not compel him to feed the child's soul, was it right in the law to compel him to feed the child's soul? The child, then, in nine cases out of ten, became a burden, a nuisance, a danger to society.

The compulsory system becomes law, there is no doubt in mind, but that thousands in after life will have cause to thank the framers of it. Thousands who would otherwise re-

main in ignorance, will get a start at least towards the temple of fame, and the hill of science, and some no doubt will reach the top; and if they fall to reach them, they may be able at least to drink from the streams which gurgles from their base. Mr. Editor, I am quite sure that I have trespassed, and I am myself open again to the charge of immaturity. Well, I know that it has been said that "Modesty is a quality that highly honors a woman," but I am not quite sure that in these days it honors a man so very much.

Yours, &c., PHILOMATH.

Madoc, March 18, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, at TEN O'CLOCK, A.M., for the dispatch of business.

By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1866.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MADOC will be held at the TOWN-HALL, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of APRIL, at TEN O'CLOCK, A.M.

All Persons who have lodged APPEALS against being over-Assessed are requested to attend.

By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1866.

TO FARMERS,

And All Interested in Municipal Matters.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES IN THE VILLAGE, A PAMPHLET, containing the GENERAL BY-LAW of the TOWNSHIP, appointing Township Officers, and regulating FENCE-VIEWERS. Also General Provisions with reference to Animals running at large; An Abstract of the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs; and an Abstract of the "Thistle Law." This should be in the hands of every Farmer. Price, TEN CENTS.

J. R. KETCHESON, Township-Clerk.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, AND SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.
Madoc, March 1, 1866

NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Province at Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Molra, and for a grant of Public Land in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Weller's Bay or otherwise.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, 26th December, 1865.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—In Dufresne's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. B. KIMMER, STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR,

may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.

During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, need at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 25th, 1865.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, on ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar Per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.)

AMBIOTYPES, FERRIOTYPES, and all other kind of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Room, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile West of the County Gravelled Road leading to one mile Road, and lying on the road from KILLIAN'S BRIDGE to the MARMOIRA TOWN WORKS. Distant only two miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN, and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers.

About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.

TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILLY,
Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

R. JONES, M.D.,

(PROVINCIAL LICENTATE),

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., MADOC, C. W.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Anster's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1866.

ASHES	45.50 per 100 lbs.	1865
BARLEY	50 cents offered.	2nd
OATS	35 cents.	1st
CORN	55 cents.	1st
WHEAT, Fall	81.12 1/2 25	1st
Do, Spring	81.66 1/2 25	1st
RYE	45 cents.	1st
PEAS	55 cents.	1st
HIDES	95 per 100 lbs.	1st
SHEEPSKINS	75 per 100 cents for fresh	1st
FORK	6 per bu.	1st
BUTTER	104. 7/8	1st
EGGS	64.	1st
HAY	87 per ton.	1st

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 63. 1/2. Spring Wheat, 51. 1/2. Barley, 29. 9/10. Rye, 63. 1/2. Oats, 51. 1/2. Beans, 52. 1/2. Potatoes, 57. 1/2. Timothy, 57. 1/2. Clover, 54. 1/2. Sheep, 64. 1/2. Hides, 64. 1/2. Potatoes, 57. 1/2.

THE CALL ON OUR VOLUNTEERS.

A telegram! what does it say?
From Washington it comes,
A warning voice to Canada—
A call upon her sons.
The news had spread, and scarce before
The day had changed to night,
Our volunteers were up in arms,
And ready for the fight.
To guard our own Canadian shores,
They go a willing band,
And honour still the dear, proud flag,
That flutters o'er our land.
And well we know our volunteers
Shall prove again the might
Of British hearts and loyal men,
When called upon to fight.
And make proud England prouder still,
When o'er the sea she'll hear
How volunteers in Canada
Still hold her honour dear.
They'll prove she need not fear to trust
Her flag across the seas,
That flag that braved a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze."

—Toronto Leader.

CHARLOTTE S. GREEN.

OUR NEW BEARER.

A TALE OF LIFE IN CALCUTTA.

(Continued.)

In front of the door a curtain was hung, and we usually kept the door open, with a screen partially before it. The curtain certainly was moving, so I went to the door, but as I found no one I came back suggesting that it was some box wallah, or itinerant pedlar, a class of men who visit all the European houses in Calcutta, offering for sale stationery, eau-de-cologne, and other knick-knacks, which by purchasing from captains of merchantmen in want of ready-money, they are able to sell at a far lower rate than the English shops. Though these men generally announce their arrival by calling out, "Anything want, sahib?" I all things got, eau-de-cologne got, envelopes got, &c., yet sometimes they peep through the curtain to see if any one is in, and one had probably done so on this occasion, for he might not have seen us where we were sitting. Our servant had gone to his dinner, so that we had no servant at the door.

At half-past five in the evening one of the Barlowes came to tell us that his sahib and men-sahib were waiting below in their carriage. My wife threw a shawl over her white dress, while I sacrificed at the altar of fashion by putting on a black coat and the inevitable chimney-pot hat. We then started for the house, meeting and passing convalesces of every description, from the Governor-General's four-in-hand and scarlet escort of his body-guard to the rickety old ghari driven by a semi-naked native. The sundial's equestrian statue, and Lord Auckland's humbler one, both the resort of countless crowds, we reached the river side, where the crowd was, as it always is, very great. The fine band of the — High-landers was playing in the Eden Gardens, where natives were selling roses at an anna a bunch, and numbers of fair but pale English children were playing with their dark bearers and ayahs, or buying the ingenious toys which are always to be purchased on the maidan. After listening to the music for a short time Mrs. Barlow proposed that we should drive round the plain; the major gave the order to the coachman (as the driver is always called in India), and we soon passed the water-gate of Fort William, and the Maharajahpore memorial, and leaving the crowd behind us 'eating the air,' as the phrase is, soon found ourselves in comparative quiet.

The syces lighted the lamps, as it was now dark, and we proceeded. The conversation turned upon the mutiny, as it nearly always does in Anglo-Indian society; and Major Barlow related some circumstances connected with the rising at Sealkote.

"There was a Hindoo sepoy" (he said) "whose name I forget, to whom our surgeon had been very kind when in hospital, who professed to be in our interests, and gave us information about the feeling and intentions of the native regiments. We entirely confided in him, and when at last the villains rose, by his advice the surgeon and his wife, I, with my wife and child, and one or two more, concealed ourselves in a kitchen apart from the military lines, and this sepoy promised that when the mutineers left for Delhi, he would return and assist us to escape. You may imagine the terrible suspense of those hours of waiting; flames were rising on all sides, and firing was heard at short intervals. We were, of course, well-armed, but if we were discovered, we knew that any resistance we could offer would soon be overcome. At last evening came, and we heard low voices near the place of our concealment. I mounted on a table with a re-

volver in my hand, but on looking through a window I whispered to those below that it was all right, for that there were only two men, and one of them was our friendly sepoy. I was on the point of addressing him when I heard him say to his companion, 'There, Abdul, the dogs are hidden, thinking that I would be faithful to their salt; they have trusted in me, but their *raj* is over. Call our brothers, Abdul, and let us complete our work before dark.'

Betrayed and placed in our slaughter house by the butcher, what could we do? I could certainly fire, but then the report might be heard. There was, however, no time to be lost; I steadied my hand on the window-sill, and fired twice in rapid succession. They both fell, dead, I have little doubt, and we were once more comparatively secure. That night we made our escape, and after an exciting journey reached Umballa in safety. I always congratulate myself on having wreaked such speedy vengeance on that traitorous scoundrel.

By this time we were passing the cathedral, and in a few minutes were set down at our own door. The Barlows, who were very near neighbours, went to dress, and returning in about half-an-hour, were ushered into the drawing-room by our new bearer.

"You have got a new man, I see," said the major; "I seem to know the fellow's face very well. He has quite a military look." He asked him if he had ever served in the army, and the man, bowing his head, answered that he had always been a bearer. Major Barlow then inquired if he had ever seen him (the major) before; but he turned to me and said that the sahib was quite a stranger to him. "Well," said the major, "I know I have seen him somewhere," and Mrs. Barlow remarked that the man seemed very familiar to her, and that she fancied she must have seen some one like him in the Punjab.

A khitmutghar with clasped hands announced that dinner was on the table, so our quartette adjourned to the dining-room. I remembered afterwards that the bearer went into my bath-room. The dinner passed off very pleasantly, as small dinners in India generally do, succeeding where 'burra khannas,' or grand dinner parties, often fail.

The heat had been very oppressive, but a dust storm, followed by a heavy shower, had cooled the air, and when, after dessert, ladies and gentlemen leaving the table together according to Indian etiquette, we went on the verandah to see what we could of a display of fireworks in the Eden Gardens, we found the night breeze very agreeable. With music and singing the evening passed pleasantly away; and Mrs. Barlow pronounced most favourably upon our present rooms, as compared with our old ones. "But," said she, "were I you, Mrs. —, I should be rather afraid of two-thirds of the house being uninhabited. Mind we don't read in the *Hurkaru* some morning of a fearful tragedy at No. 18."

"Oh," replied my wife, "I certainly was very timid, but I persuaded my husband to load his revolver, and now I feel quite secure, for I could fire it myself on an emergency; so if you hear a shot from this quarter, mind you send the major here at once."

"But seriously," said her husband, "you are perfectly safe; for as the great gates are shut at night, no one could get into the compound; so that, were any one to attack you, it must be one of the servants, and I can hardly fancy that a Bengali has the necessary pluck. Had you been in the Punjab —" And here the major commenced a long dissertation upon the superiority of the Punjab and everything in it, robbers included, over the effeminate provinces of lower Bengal.

It is a curious fact that every one in India seems to consider it a point of honour to maintain the superiority over every other of the particular station, district, and presidency in which (from whatever accident) the greater portion of his Indian career has been passed. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers have been the scene of many a hot argument between the advocates of Madras and Bengal. The *Qui hies* (koi hai), as the latter are called, always professing to look down upon those whose lot has been cast upon the benighted Presidency (Madras.)

(To be concluded next week.)

A SECOND WILLIAM TELL.—A blacksmith, named Coles, of Ilminster, has performed a feat which rivals that ascribed to William Tell. A child, aged seven years, named Burridge, whilst playing with his brother, aged twelve months, placed over its head an iron band similar to that used for the nuts of cart-wheels. The child's neck began to swell, and when the parents found it they were horrified to find that it was impossible to remove the band, and speedy suffocation was imminent. Coles was called in, and

suggested the desperate idea of hammering out the iron with a sledge, and he successfully completed his dangerous task. Whilst one person held the head and another the legs of the little one, Coles fearlessly smashed at the ring and severed it. A false blow of half-an-inch, and instantaneous death must have resulted. It would be impossible to describe the joy of the parents at the success of the bold blacksmith.

VARIETIES.

The greatest gift we can bestow on others is a good example.

To be personally great is to forget all personal greatness.

True courage has so little to do with anger, that an angry man is suspected to be a coward.

Miss Tucker says it is with bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

Of the naked figure of Achilles in Hyde Park, Rogers said, "It is strange that he who made so many breaches in Troy, should be without a pair for himself."

A gentleman whose attention at breakfast was apt to be monopolized by reading the morning papers, remonstrated with his wife for coming down to breakfast in curl papers, when the lady replied, "If you indulge in your papers, I don't see why I should not enjoy mine."

It is said that Napoleon, when asked by Dr. O'Meara if he really thought he could have invaded England at the time he threatened to do so, replied in the following ingenious anagram:—"Able was I, I saw Elba." The reader will observe that it reads the same backward or forward.

The journalist must be very devoid of appreciation, who termed that fine description of the fruitfulness of Australia, "Tickle it with a hoe, and it will laugh with a harvest," a *Hibernian* simile.

Some of the Fenians in New York are said to have sent orders to Liverpool, and accompanied by remittances of Fenian Bonds. They are surprised and indignant that their orders have not been executed.

A local contemporary states that Mr. M. E. Sullivan, of Champaign County, Illinois, has the largest farm in the world. It contains 70,000 acres, 28,000 of which are in fence and under active cultivation. Much of the work is done by machinery. Mr. S. gives employment to 200 farm hands, 200 horses, and a large number of oxen.

The Emperor of the French will personally take part in the Universal Exhibition of 1877. His Majesty will appear in the list of exhibitors whose productions will specially interest the working classes, and intends sending specimens of habitations for artisans and mechanics, which will unite cheapness of construction with sanitary comfort. These houses are to be erected within the park of the Exhibition.

Two actresses were quarrelling in Paris—as even actresses will do at times—in presence of a third; they got very violent, and finally approached the question of age. This was too much for the youngest; and she came out with language more forcible than flattering more "pagan than parliamentary." Suddenly she passed in her *bravura* of bad words, and turning to the witness said, "Oh, ciel! ciel! what have I done! Abused her, called her such names! I never knew who was my mother, and she might be." Picture the feelings and expression of the injured one.

How MUCH IS HE WORTH?—Of all current questions this is the one most frequently asked. It is, in fact, the great question of the day. Nobody inquires 'Is he honest?' 'Is he patriotic?' Everybody puts the query, 'What is he worth?' Money is not merely the commercial standard of value, but too often the criterion of social position, and the touchstone of character.

AIR AND EXERCISE.—A young man should walk in the open air six miles every day; a young woman three or four. When still, we use 500 cubic inches of air in a minute. If we walk at the rate of one mile an hour, 800; two miles an hour, 1,000; three miles an hour, 1,600; four miles an hour, 2,800. If we run at six miles an hour, 3,000; trotting a horse, 1,750; cantering, 1,500.—Dr. HALL.

"HAPPILY OUT."—The perilous nature of mining in the Harz district of Germany is touchingly illustrated in the workman's habits. A recent traveller says:—The miners assemble regularly for prayer before going down into the mine. Over the door they have painted their salutation, *Gluck auf* (happily out), which they address to all persons instead of the ordinary "good morning," "good evening," or "good day," of other people.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 171. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Unequal Distribution of the School Fund.

(Concluded.)

If a school section embraces as much territory as it is consistent to require children to walk over, in collecting at a common centre for school (and certainly they cannot travel farther through woods and new lands than in old settled parts) and yet does not embrace more than twenty children of school age, and be property in such section is taxed to make up the school fund, but they are not allowed to share in the fund unless they are able to keep open their school at least half of the year, and then share only in proportion to their attendance, which must be very small. I ask how much encouragement does such a section receive? Shall we ask for an Act of Parliament to oblige them to keep open their school, and their children to the school? A school section in a new settlement containing twenty families, with sixty children of school age, who should be assessed in an average, two hundred dollars for each family, would have to pay a tax of seven and a-half per cent. in their assessment to support a school at \$300 a year; which would be more than the interest of their capital, for this one object. Add to this their municipal taxes, and the feeding and clothing of sixty children, and other incidental expenses, and you will have a pretty fair view of the bearing of our School Law upon, not a few, school sections in this County.

This view may be varied, however, by supposing, in addition (which may find a precedent), that some enterprising young man, seeing the wants of these new settlers, finds a suitable water-power in the neighbourhood, runs in debt for a quantity of land, and money and builds a saw and grist mill, and when the assessor comes round, he puts him down for \$2,000. This adds to the assessment of the school section just one third; and this young man, with his borrowed capital, is taxed on his enterprise, for just one-third of the expenses of the school. The school section joining to this may contain five or ten times the amount of property that this does, and consequently the tax for supporting a school in this section would be only one-fifth or one-tenth of the percentage of the other. Indeed, two men of equal property may join farms, but living in different school sections, one is liable to be taxed for schools, ten times as much as the other.

Suppose, for illustration, that some wealthy and benevolent individual should offer to give to each child in the town of Belleville, the sum of five pounds, to aid in procuring a very fashionable, comfortable, and desirable suit of clothes for summer, and another for winter, on the following conditions: First, that the parents and guardians of these children should give an equal sum for the same object. Second, that their children should wear these necessary and becoming suits. Third, that these garments should be prepared and fitted by certain qualified persons, and should cost not less than twenty pounds each suit. And fourth, that all those who should procure and use one of these suits should be allowed to draw from the fund thus provided, the sum of ten pounds; and all those who should procure both suits, on the same conditions, should be entitled to twenty pounds, or one-half the cost of the suit or suits. Now, there are many poor families in town, who are suffering for want of these garments, and it was evidently in consideration of their wants, that this benevolent individual was moved to offer this aid. To such persons the offer would be most liberal and grateful, if they were able to fulfil the conditions, but in their destitute condition it is an insult to their poverty. But there is another and more numerous class, who by curtailment of their expenses, and by a rigid economy, are able to comply with the conditions so far as to procure one suit, and thus secure one moiety of the promised aid. But the third and most numerous class, are able to fulfil all the conditions and receive the full benefit; and they are sure to do it, and speculate on this individual's benevolence, which benevolence ought to have gone directly to the suffering poor, increased by an equal liberality on the part of the wealthy of the town. But the result of this operation is that these beautiful garments are vastly increased in towns, and therefore it is concluded that this must be a glorious and incomparable system of

beneficence—the aggregate use of this costume is taken for proof positive of its excellence, and the benevolence of its founder is landed to the skies. But alas! we look behind this beautiful curtain, the disabilities of the poor are not removed, they still stand shivering behind this scene of glory, eclipsed by its splendour. Very similar to this is the condition on which our School Fund is offered. Those who are able secure some benefit, and those who are most able secure the largest share; and those who are poor and need help, and for whom the benefit was evidently intended, are only tantalized by the offer of a desirable good—placed beyond their reach. Yet the number of our schools, and the attendance thereat, are vastly increased, but the poor are not helped. Shall we add to their burdens, and say, by new enactments, You shall open your schools! You shall send your children to the school, or feel the scorpions of the law! This would be saying, "be ye warmed, and be ye clothed," without providing the things necessary. I say then most emphatically that our School Fund is misapplied. It tempers the pride and cupidity of the rich, but does not remove the disabilities of the poor. Secure education to the children of the poor, and those who are able will be prompted to educate their children as efficiently, by pride and emulation, as they now are by a desire to secure the benefits of the school funds.

I have not the least desire to depreciate or underrate the benefits which have resulted from our School Law. These are incalculable. Nor would I detract one iota from the merits of the system, or the credit due to the learned Gentleman who stands at the head of this Institution, and so ably supports and directs its operations. These are worthy of our regard, but should not blind us to its real defects, whether radical or incidental, or lead us to try to heal what we ought to amputate.

In conclusion, I must say it is my opinion, founded upon the reasons I have stated, and many more which I have not time, nor do I deem it necessary now to state, that our common schools should not, under the present mode of apportioning the School Fund, be made compulsory. But as a substitute, I would move for the consideration of the public generally,

1st. That our School Law should be so amended that a sum equal to \$150 for each and every School Section in Canada West shall be levied annually, equally on the whole property of Canada West, which sum, together with the appropriation now made, or to be made, by Government, shall constitute a common school fund.

2nd. That such fund shall be equally apportioned to each and every school section in Canada West, and that every school section in which a school shall be kept open for six months, or more, by an approved Teacher, shall be entitled to receive \$150, and in the same proportion for any longer time their school shall be kept open, until the whole apportionment to such Section, made by such equal division of the Common School Fund, shall be received.

3rd. That all excesses of the expense of the school in any section, arising from greater salary to Teacher, longer time of keeping open, school building or repairing school house, or any other incidental expense, shall be levied on the property of the school sections, respectively, wherein they occur.

I have no means at hand of ascertaining what percentage on the property of Canada West would be necessary to raise the sum required by such an amendment—but I think it would not be burdensome, whilst it would have the advantage of being just and equal, and would provide for keeping open a school in every section—the poorest as well as the richest—for more than half the year, and thus reach a class, who have hitherto been unprovided for.

URIAH SEYMOUR.

Hastings Village, March 12th, 1860.

From Europe.

The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at New York on the 21st inst.

In the House of Commons the parliamentary oath bill was read a second time after Disraeli had given

notice of an amendment which will make the oath recognize the supremacy of the Queen and acknowledge allegiance to her successors.

The Reform question is actively discussed by the papers. Gladstone's announcement on the 12th is anxiously awaited.

The Pall Mall Gazette assumes it certain that the Russell ministry must soon dissolve, whether defeated upon reform or not.

The Irish police continue to carry out their extraordinary powers with great vigour.

Arrests are numerous; nine men were arrested in Cork just after landing from America.

Two town commissioners of Queenstown were arrested.

There are various rumours as to Stephens. One is that he very recently escaped from Ireland, but the police believe him still to be in Dublin and keep up search.

It is stated that the Austrian Minister for foreign affairs is authorized to make a fresh treaty with the Mexican government for the completion of an Austrian volunteer corps for Mexico.

LONDON, March 11.—The Sunday Gazette gives a report that Austria had solicited the good offices of England to effect an amicable settlement of the question of the Duchies between Austria and Prussia. Lord Clarendon refused. The Gazette says the relation between Vienna and Berlin is strained very tightly, but it is a long way from a diplomatic conflict to war.

The first sitting of the conference on the Principalities was held in Paris on the 10th. All the parties who signed the Paris treaty were represented.

The Invincible Russe denies all rumours of the concentration of Russian troops on the Pruth; not a single regiment quitted winter quarters.

The insurgents in Syria have all made submission to the Turks.

The shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company unanimously adopted a resolution approving of the arrangements of the directors with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, for laying a cable this year. Upwards of a hundred miles of cable were being manufactured per week, and the last week of June is fixed for the Great Eastern to leave Sheerness. Undiminished confidence is generally expressed in its success.

Queen Victoria held a court on the 9th inst. In the Bankruptcy Court, London, application was made for the release from custody of Geo. N. Sanders for debt. His debts exceed £10,000 sterling. The bankrupt attributes his failure to disappointment in the execution of his contract with the Confederate government for building and running iron-plated postal vessels. There was no opposition to his release, but owing to some informality in the notice the matter was postponed until the 23rd.

THE DANGER NOT YET OVER.—There is little news now-a-days about the Fenians across the lines. There are fewer "grand demonstrations"—there is less spouting; but we have therefore the more reason to fear. We believe it is a fact that more practical work in organization of an attack on these provinces is now being done than ever before; that danger has never been so imminent as now, when there is so much apparent quiet. It is the quiet which perils and precedes the storm. We fear.—The government needs the services of more volunteers, not to dispense with any, and good citizens need to redouble their exertions, not to relax them. They may safely rely upon it, there is likely to be work for our rifles—much before we are all ready to use them.—*Montreal Gazette*, 26th.

AN AMERICAN SQUADRON ON OUR COASTS.—The N.Y. Herald's Washington telegram of the 23rd says:—"It is understood that orders have been issued for the immediate fitting out of a flying squadron for duty on the British North American coast. Various reasons are assigned for this movement: one is the assembling of the British West India fleet at Halifax; another is the termination of the Reciprocity treaty. There is nothing certain. We shall have a fine fleet in the eastern waters, capable of taking care of our interests in that quarter. It will probably equal the English fleet in strength."

The iron-clad Mississippi left Washington on the 26th for New York, on her way to Halifax. Her departure excites interest on account of its supposed connection with the vexed fishery question.

Prince Alfred has been appointed to a captaincy in the fleet. It is stated that he has expressed a desire to be appointed to the command of the Galatea, a frigate mounting 26 guns, of 3,227 tons, and 500 horse-power, with a crew of 1000 men.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

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For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
Day Express going East, 11. 35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12. 05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10. 37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 18 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11. 30 A. M.
Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

Disbanding the Volunteers.

That there is no longer cause for immediate alarm on account of a hostile visit from the Fenians, is evident from the Government disbanding many of the Volunteer companies, throughout the Province, which so promptly responded to the call for their services.

On Monday afternoon, Col. Campbell, of Belleville, received instructions from the Adjutant General's office, to disband the Volunteers of the 15th Battalion; and similar instructions, with reference to the Rides, were also received by Major Levesconte. On Tuesday, the Volunteers and Rifles were paraded, and marched through the streets under the command of Col. Campbell, headed by their splendid brass band, and with colours flying. On their return to headquarters, the Colonel informed the men of his instructions, and after complimenting them on their good conduct and soldierly bearing, asked how many of them could be relied on in case their country should have occasion soon to call on them again. In response, every hand was held up. The men were then dismissed.

In the evening, an impromptu Dinner was given at the Madoc House by the Officers of the 15th Battalion and the Belleville Rifle Company. Col. Campbell filled the chair, and Major Levesconte the vice-chair. To the right of the Chairman, as guests, were the Rev. Mr. Walker, A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden, and Rev. Mr. Preston. On his left, Hon. Robert Read and Rev. Mr. MacLaren. Several other gentlemen were present as guests. After the dinner—which did credit to Mr. Papineau—was discussed—the Chairman gave the usual loyal and standard toasts. Captain Wallbridge, M.P., responded to the "Army and Navy," and Rev. Messrs. McLaren and Preston, in very suitable and happy speeches to "Our Guests." Lieut. Brown, of the Rides, and Major Sutherland, of the Volunteers, to "The Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Belleville;" A. F. Wood, Esq., to "The Warden and Corporation of the County;" Hon. R. Read, to "The Legislative Council;" Captain Bowell and Ensign Diamond to "The Press." Volunteer toasts followed, among which was "The Clergy," which was ably responded to by Rev. Mr. Walker. The Band of the 15th Battalion contributed very much to the pleasantness of the evening. All appeared delighted, the regular supper breaking up about 12 o'clock.

MADOC VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteer Company, which has for some time past been organizing under the auspices of Ensign Rawe, is now complete in point of numbers. The roll of officers and men has been sent in to the Government; and if accepted, the Company will be known as the Madoc Volunteers, No. 1. The Members residing in the village drill every night, and are already acquiring a considerable degree of proficiency under the instruction of Mr. Rawe.

CONVICTION OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.—The trial and conviction of the counterfeiters A. N. Stickle, Reynard Quackenbush and James Quackenbush, took place at the Assizes at Belleville, on Saturday. Reynard Quackenbush, who was too ill to appear in court, died in jail on Sunday. He was over 65 years of age. Justice Hagarty sentenced James Quackenbush and A. Stickle to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The School Law Again.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

"O navis, referent in mare te novi fluctus."—HON. Sir.—From the manner in which "W." appeared in your issue of the 17th inst. I had arrived at the conclusion that his modesty would—for some time at least—keep him from appearing before the public again on the school question. It seems, however, that he has been studying the "Statutes," and of course the public must be enlightened by the knowledge he has thus acquired; so, notwithstanding his promised reticence, he has again weighed anchor and set the ship of state afloat on the turbulent billows of stormy controversy. Every renewed effort only proves the vessel more leaky and less sea-worthy, and alas for the poor Captain, I am afraid he will soon disappear beneath the surges!

In reading over his attempted reply to my last I was forcibly reminded of Marius sitting alone amid the ruins of Carthage, evidently at a loss what course to pursue. Your correspondent commences his reply by changing the question a little, but I presume he esteems shifting, shuffling, or anything else rather than silence; the question proposed in his reply to my last is not the question submitted by him in his first letter. He next makes an assertion in reference to Tavern-keepers and statute law which displays his profundity of judgment and his power of nice discrimination on technical law points. What a pity he does not devote the whole of his time to the statutes; doubtless he would be the Blackstone of the latter part of the present century; and a knowledge of the law would most assuredly assist him not a little among the people of North Hastings on some future day. I regret that I am forced to rejoin in this style; but as his reply to my last consists of nothing but assertions without proof, these remarks will be excused. Lord Bacon has said—"When a man ceases to reason he should be left to himself." At present I will take his advice, leaving "W." to reflect on the statutes and the position in which he has placed himself.

I closed my former letter with a promise to offer some observations in favour of a compulsory school law, which appears to me to be a desideratum at the present time in this Province. Our present school system, excellent in many respects, is far from being perfect, as its practical working abundantly demonstrates; and in my opinion, one of its most objectionable features is its inability to carry out the design upon which compulsory taxation is based, viz., the education of the common people, not excepting the lowest grades. The free school system is much more expensive to the rate-payers than the rate-bill system, yet in some cases it has been found the less efficient of the two. Thus the Report of the Local Superintendent of Toronto, for 1864, shows that the average attendance under the free school system is less than it was under the rate-bill. From the same Report we learn that the annual average taxation for school purposes, including rent, was only \$7,430, to educate about 1,200 children; while under the free school system it has not been less than an annual average of \$20,000, to educate an average attendance of about 2,200, with an additional sum of \$5,000 as interest on rental school property.

Have not the rate-payers a right to complain of a system which regulates with so little economy the expenditure of moneys collected to educate the common people, while many classes are never reached? But this is not all. From a charge lately delivered by Judge Hagarty to the Grand Jury in Toronto, we learn that in Upper Canada 311 boys and 103 girls under the age of sixteen years were committed to jail in 1861. In the Toronto jail alone, from 1860 to 1864 inclusive, we find the number of children under 15 years old, thus stated in the reply of the Grand

Jury to his Lordship's charge:—

1860	155	1881	73
1862	104	1863	129
1864		180	

In his Lordship's charge we find it also stated that 1,632 children of school age attended no school, received no instruction at home, and that 143 delinquents, mainly from this number, were confined to jail during the year. It is needless to argue the education—if it is the right kind—decreases crime; there is no reasoning with the man who opposes this principle. The question that now presents itself is: How can education be brought to bear effectively upon the lower strata of society, from which issue many juvenile criminals? Our school system, as it is, has not been equal to the task; our free institutions have in vain been endeavouring to meet the requirements of the times. A great many parents themselves uneducated, and many of them are indifferent in reference to their children in this respect. Should they be allowed thus to bring up the offspring, while heavy taxes are levied and paid for their education? I think not. And I am inclined to think that the best remedy for the evil would be compulsory school law, under certain modifications hereafter to be noticed.

I am aware that many object to the bringing and educating in our Common Schools what they please to call the "Arabs of the streets," but it is hoped that the day is far distant when children shall be excluded from our schools on account of their poverty. Instead of separating them from our own children, let the outcasts be gathered in. And since the parents do not perform their duty to them, let legislative enactment do it, without "fostering the spirit of tyranny on the one hand and slavery on the other." It is not my intention to write lengthy articles. I myself will defend more at length the principle set forth in the present letter.

Yours, &c.,

AMICUS VERITATIS.

Madoc, March 27th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir.—I am pleased to find in your last issue, under the signature of "Observation," a notice deprecates the uncharitable sentiments recently awakened here, towards those who hold religious views opposite to Protestants.

Europeans of every nation and sect have chosen Canada as the land of their adoption; and the geographical position of their respective father-lands too remote to render foreign aspirations compatible or desirable. A new country claims from one as all a common interest; and traditions which of their origin to transatlantic feuds require no consideration at the hands of Canadians.

In a mixed community, like our own, there is necessarily a mutual dependence, which has its residence in, and owes its origin to, the principle of universal and universal confidence. If we seek to estrange this feeling of mutual trust in each other, we thereby open a door for the introduction of intolerance, with its attendant display of personal bitterness and invidious dissension. A defensive intolerance is at once inaugurated; and the elements of benevolence, which invites toleration, is speedily trampled out; and society is plunged into a scene of anarchy and confusion.

I am unwilling to believe that because my neighbour has adopted religious views adverse to my own, he is to be regarded as less loyal to the government, or, thereby, wanting in any of the requisites of good citizenship! It matters not whether his religious opinions owe their origin to his early training; or the convictions of his own mind; or the impressions of his education,—they are in either case entitled to respect; and the recognition of his individual rights in this regard, is but a link in the chain which forms the connection of human beings with each other, and makes the intercourse of life a social blessing, while each individual of the great family of mankind is entitled to enjoy.

Those who seek to distinguish their own loyalty and patriotism, by suspecting the integrity, and good faith of others, are infinitely more dangerous to the country and its government than those who form the object of their groundless suspicion. Such patriotism seldom ventures beyond the utterance of mere blarney; and when the crisis comes the self-styled patriot generally argues with himself, that while present mind is important when no danger impends; in the manner is absence of body essential when personal safety is threatened.

Yours, truly,

A PROTESTANT.

Madoc, March 28th, 1866.

We take the following from the *Chronicle's* report of the Spring Assizes at Belleville:—

CLARK vs BROSSON et al.—Although this was the last case tried, yet it was one of the most important that had engaged the attention of the Court. The plaintiff resides at the York River, on the Hastings Road, and owns a mill and dam there. The defendants are a large Ottawa Lumber firm, who bring lumber down the York River past the dam and mill of the plaintiff. In doing so last Spring, the men employed by the defendants to "drive" the river, did it so carelessly that a "jamb" occurred at the dam of the plaintiff, and the servants of the defendants broke up the said dam, to allow their logs to pass through, thereby injuring the mill as well as the dam in doing so. The plaintiff brought this action to recover the damages thereby caused him, and the loss of profits that he had sustained from the mill being idle. The evidence for the plaintiff showed that there had been some efforts made to break the jamb that had occurred, but that no adequate steps were taken by the defendants' servants to prevent the logs from coming down in a body; and in the opinion of the witnesses the jamb could have been broken and the logs got over the dam without tearing it up. The evidence for the defence was given principally by the servants of the defendants, who said that there was no help for what occurred, and that due care was exercised by them in guiding down the logs, and that was necessary to tear up the dam to get the logs down before the water fell. The jury failed, however, to take this latter view, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and \$1,000 damages. The case occupied a whole of Monday, and was stoutly contested on both sides.

Arrival of the China.

The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 17th in Queenstown on the 18th, arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. Gladstone, in a lengthy speech, explained the Reform Bill. The main features of a reduction of the qualification of county voters from £50 to £140, and for borough voters to £7 rental, and to £100 for the payment of £10 or upward for apartments. The measure adds about 400,000 to the number of voters.

The chances of the Bill continue the subject of discussion. The conservative journals demand its rejection—others call for its passage. The *Daily Telegraph* declares it is growing quite popular. The Bill will become law. The real crisis of the measure will be its first appearance, which it passed through safely. The *Gerald's* says there was a very large gathering of Earl's supporters at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury on the 10th of March, on account of an attack of the House of Commons. The meeting, and it was agreed that no dissentient voice, that the Ministerial Reform Bill should be opposed at every stage.—The amendment to the second reading of the bill will take the shape of a resolution that the Reform Bill is satisfactory which does not offer a complete statement of the question.

St. Patrick's Day passed off without disturbance. At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of Dublin, the Hon. Chas. Porter, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the Society.

A late telegram from Leeds says that in consequence of rumours of an expected Fenian outbreak, the city police had been very augmented, while a large number of volunteers and six hundred tradesmen had been sworn in as special constables. A great stilling has been going on among the Fenians of Leeds some time.

The London Times of the 17th, in announcing that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and British North America terminated that day, says the American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For this purpose, British vessels will be stationed to see that the rights of fishing which were to the British crown are not infringed upon, and to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and of the United States. In this, as well as in all that relates to Fenianism, the Times believes that the British Government may count on the friendliness and courtliness of President John's government.

The London Owl says the King of Prussia has overruled von Arnim, and an arrangement is yet to be effected, by which Austria may consent to the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. It is said to be in contemplation to give back Schleswig to Denmark as a propitiation to the public opinion of Europe.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th, Earl Grey, in a long speech, upon Irish grievances, moved that the House on the 15th should go into committee on his resolution to consider the state of Ireland.—A debate ensued, Earl Russell deprecating an attempt to carry out the violent remedy proposed by Earl Grey, as likely to create an unprecedented agitation in the country. He preferred gradual, well considered reforms.—The motion was negatived without a division.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the dispatch of business.
By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1896.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MADOC will be held at the TOWN-HALL on TUESDAY, the 17th day of APRIL, at TEN o'clock, A.M.
All Persons who have lodged APPEALS against being over-assessed are requested to attend.
By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1896.

TO FARMERS,

And All Interested in Municipal Matters.
FOR SALE, AT THE STORES IN THE VILLAGE, A PAMPHLET, containing the GENERAL BY-LAW of the TOWNSHIP OF MADOC, appointing Township Officers, and regulating the Duties of PATWASTERS, POUND-KEEPERS, and FENCE-VIEWERS. Also, General Provisions with reference to Animals running at large; An Abstract of the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs; and an Abstract of the "Thistle Law." This should be in the hands of every Farmer. Price, TEN Cents.
J. R. KETCHESON, Township Clerk.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.
The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.
W. BRISTOL & CO.
Madoc, March 1, 1896.

NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Moira, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Wellesley's Bay or otherwise.
T. C. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, 26th December, 1895.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.
OFFICE—In Duff's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.
D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.
APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.
During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.
Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.
Belleville, June 28th, 1895.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, on ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar Per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, PEROTYPES, and all other kind of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

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SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 94 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile West of the County travelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a-half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANTOCKBURN, and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.
Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.
TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to
THOMAS BAILEY,
Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, ad-joining the Village of Madoc.

R. JONES, M.D.,

(PROVINCIAL LICENTATE),

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., MADOC, C. W. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Anstee's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Or McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.
All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER
MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a GENERAL STORE, Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.
For TERMS, inquire at the MADOC Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 31, 1896.	
ASHES	\$4.50 \$ 100 lbs., lots of 500 offered. " 2nd
BARLEY	35 cents.
OATS	35 cents.
CORN	81, 12 1/2 25
WHEAT, Fall	81 1/2 25.
Do, Spring	45 cents.
PEAS	85 cents.
HIDES	\$3 \$ 100 lbs.
SHEEPSKINS	75 2/3 cents for fresh.
POBK	9. 3 bbl.
BUTTER	104. 9b.
EGGS	6d.
HAY	87 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Full Wheat, 65 cts. Spring Wheat, 51 1/2 cts. Barley, 34 1/2 cts. Rye, 34 cts. Oats, 16 1/2 cts. Potatoes, 11 cts. Hay, best Timothy, \$7.00 per ton. Hides, \$6.32. Sheepskins, 65 cts. for best fresh. Potatoes, \$4.75 per ton.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Bubbling, ebbing, long-delaying,
By its mother-fountain staying,
In amongst the reedlets playing,
Springs the stream of life.

From the quiet shelter gliding,
Down the grassy slope now sliding,
Underneath the shadows hiding
In a silent pool.

With the marsh-drake and the mallow,
With the ducklings, weak and callow,
Now in deep, and now in shallow,
Plays the little stream.

Down a gentle fall now leaping,
Passing fields, and hamlets sleeping,
Swelling ever, onward creeping,
Seward moves the stream.

Quickly to a river growing,
Broader, deeper, onward flowing,
Stately shines upon it going,
Ever to and fro.

Soon too rapid grown for trading,
By its banks no vessel lading,
Thro' the pine-woods' darkness shading,
Hastes it to the Falls.

Whirling, foaming, darting, lashing,
Fashing, rushing, heaving, crashing,
On the rocks for ever dashing,
Faster runs the tide.

Some waves over, some waves under,
Bending other waves another,
With a roaring as of thunder,
Headlong falls the stream.

OUR NEW BEARER.

A TALE OF LIFE IN CALCUTTA.
(Concluded.)

At the conclusion of his harangue, Mrs. Barlow remarked that it was very late, and that they must really leave. As it was a lovely moonlight night, and they lived so near, we walked with them to the door, where we wished them good-night.

While looking, on our return, at the familiar constellations of Orion, the Pleiades, and the Great Bear, we could almost have fancied ourselves at home, had not the howl of the jackal, and the strange shouts of native servants going to their godowns (or huts), after their day's work, quickly dispelled any such rising thoughts.

On reaching our rooms, the servants, as usual, asked our permission to depart; for we did not, as many do, insist upon their sleeping outside the door. As all their work was done, I, of course, assented, and they left us with the usual salaam.

We sat talking and working for above an hour; quite alone, as we did not have a night punkah. I then fastened the drawing-room door which led to the staircase, and proceeded to padlock the shutters of the four windows opening on the verandah. Having done so, I remarked that we were safely barricaded again, when my wife reminded me that I had not fastened the bath-room shutter. "That," I said, "I left locked this morning; it is so seldom used that I thought I would not go through the form of locking and unlocking it every day."

"Oh," said she, "to please me, go and see that it is all right. I shall not sleep to-night, if you don't. Please go at once; it will not take a minute."

"Well," I said, "I will go and do it now, but don't expect me to do it every night; for there is really not the slightest occasion." I took up a lamp and went through my dressing-room into the bath-room, and my wife went with me.

"There," I cried, "is the window locked and secure. Go and give it a pull, and then I hope you will be satisfied."

She laughed, and owned it was very foolish, but going to the window pulled the padlock, when, to our astonishment and consternation, the staple fell upon the matting of the floor, and the padlock remained in her hand.

She turned very white, and, trembling all over, said, "Oh, John, there must be some mistake; how badly the blacksmith must have fastened it. Why did you not try every staple when he had finished?"

"Indeed, I did so," I replied, "and they were as firm as possible. I remember thinking what a capital workman he was. This is no fault of his. A fool, I added, very gravely, 'some one has loosened the staple with the intention of entering by that window to-night. The question now is, whether we shall leave the house, and try to call our neighbours up, or whether, as we are prepared, we shall wait here. I think that with my revolver I should be a match for them, even if there be more than one, and if there are any, as is probable, lurking about the house, we should be more likely to be surprised outside than here. I say so, dearest, for if I went you would, of

course, accompany me, for I dare not leave you alone here, even for a moment."

What answer my wife would have given, or what we should have done I do not know, for I had hardly finished speaking when she fainted away. I carried her into our bed-room, tore down the net mosquito curtains, and laid her on the bed.

I was opening the medicine chest for some sal-volatile, when I plainly heard a light footstep on the verandah. Seizing my revolver I hurried to the bath-room, and took up my position in a corner, whence I could have a view of the intruder before he could see me. Almost immediately the shutter was pushed open, and a man with a tulwar, or native sword, in his hand entered stealthily, and as the moonbeams fell upon his face, I recognized the features of our new bearer. The villain was slowly advancing to my dressing-room, when I called out in Hindustani, 'Who is it?' He turned directly, and raising his tulwar rushed upon me, but before he could reach me I fired, and with a fearful imprecation he fell backwards. I went up to him and took the sword from his hand, and saw that he was wounded in the breast, and quite unable to rise or offer any resistance.

Leaving him, I went to my wife, who, I found, had been aroused by the noise of the shot. I assured her that all danger was over, and persuaded her to lie still while I went for assistance. As I was unlocking the drawing-room door, Major Barlow ran up the stairs. He was reading when he heard the shot, and fearing that the revolver had gone off, and that some accident might have happened to one of us, had hurried over. I explained the state of affairs to him in a moment, and he went to the Park street station to rouse the police. As he left, two or three native servants came in, and by my orders took up the bearer, and laid him on a small couch in the drawing room.

I then returned to my wife, who was much calmer, and thankful that all had gone on so well.

Major Barlow quickly came back with several police-officers and a surgeon. The latter made a hasty examination of the wounded man, and pronounced that, were he moved, he would die immediately, and that under any circumstances he could not live above a few minutes.

The major went up to him, and the man, who was still conscious, glanced at him with a look of intense hatred. After reflecting a moment the major cried, 'I know him. I was certain I had seen him before; he is the man who would have betrayed us at Senko'e. He must have two lives; for I felt confident I had killed him then, and I fear he has cheated the hangman now.'

'Yes, he has gone,' said the surgeon, as our bearer's head fell back upon the couch. The police removed the body to a neighbouring godown, and our friend sent servants to take away all traces of the struggle from our rooms.

Great as the shock had been to my wife, she was almost herself again in the morning. Mrs. Barlow came very early to spend the day with her and cheer her up, while her husband and I attended the necessary investigation into the death. This was neither long nor formidable. The major identified the body as that of a notorious spy, and after I had detailed all that had happened, the authorities quickly decided that the case came under sections 100 and 105 of the New Code, which lays down the circumstances under which the right of private defence extends to causing death; and I left the court amid compliments and congratulations upon our escape.

My wife and I were quite a nine days' wonder in Calcutta, but we had no ambition to become so again by passing through such an ordeal, and were extremely glad to hear that the upper story of our house had been let that day to a young merchant, so that there was no fear of our again being alone at night.

The loosened staple was secured again; and I need hardly add that I carefully examined all the locks, including that of the bath-room, every night; and that the next mail conveyed home a full account of our nocturnal adventure with our new bearer.

THE GREAT LIBERAL.—MR. JOHN BRIGHT'S LIBERALITY

is understood to be more theoretical than practical—more political than personal. His name has appeared again and again in the working men's trade list before now, and we Scottish weavers held this week at Renfrew. It was agreed to select an equal number of weavers to meet a number of manufacturers, and to come to a mutual agreement regarding the scale of prices to be paid for weaving double cloth shawls; the prices to come into operation on and after the 1st of February.

With respect to wages generally, Mr. Kelly, the secretary, read an announcement that all the manufacturers in England and Scotland in the trade, "with the exception of Mr. John Bright," had given their weavers an advance of ten per cent.—*London Review*, Feb. 24.

VARIETIES.

A Couraging Conundrum.—When is a greyhound not a greyhound?—When it turns a hare.

Why is the rinderpest like a mouse?—Because the cat'll catch it.

Why would there have been no chickens in Jamaica had Governor Eyre been less energetic?—Because the blacks would have thrown off the yoke and destroyed the whites.

The mind may be overburdened; but, like the body, it is strengthened by moderate exercise.

A Court-house has been defined as a place where a dime's worth of justice is purchased with a dollar's worth of law.

A Boston paper says that no less than 300 pulpits in New England are vacant for want of proper support, and that 800 are so poorly supported as to yield barely subsistence to the clergy. Perhaps the reason is, that all the parsons are turned politicians.

Good humour is the only shield to keep off the darts of the satirical raller. If you have a quiver well stored, and are sure of hitting him between the joints of the harness, do not spare him. But you had better not bend the bow than miss your aim.

It is said, on the dubious authority of a London journal, that the American Government is negotiating with that of Greece for the purchase of one of the Greek islands, to be used as a naval station.

A German surgeon in Paris was recently bereaved of his wife by death. His friends assembled to console with him, and found him engaged in dissecting her body.

A Free Church minister in Scotland recently, while his session hinted that he might preach three sermons on Sabbath, said—"Preach three sermons? Never! That is an invention of Beelzebub, destroying the effect of two good ones."

Petitions have been presented against the return of seventy-one members of the House of Commons. The Conservatives petition against forty-one Liberal seats. The Liberals oppose twenty-five Conservative returns, and there are five contests between Radicals and the sitting Liberal members.

The 29th day of June, 1897, will be the 1,800th anniversary of St. Peter's death. On that occasion the Pope is to convocate all the Bishops of Christendom to Rome, where a grand jubilee will be celebrated.

Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became restive. "Getty, Jimmy," said the doctor, "don't irritate him, always soothe your horse, Jimmy. You'll do better without me; let me down, Jimmy." Once on terra firma the doctor's view of the case was changed. "Now, Jimmy," said he, "touch him up. Never let a horse get the better of you. Touch him up, conquer him, don't spare him—I'll walk back."

A young lady from the rural districts lately visiting London with her beau. Getting into an omnibus the first time she took her seat, while her lover planted himself on the box with the driver. Very soon the conductor began to collect the fares, and approaching the rustic maiden, he said, "Your fare, miss?" The rural rosebud allowed a delicate pout to manifest itself upon her cheeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The conductor was rather astonished at this, but ventured to remark once more, "Your fare, miss?" This time the pink deepened to carmine as the rustic beauty replied, "Dear and if I am good looking, you hadn't ought to say out loud afore folks!"

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.—There is a story going about that a candidate not many weeks ago was "plucked" at an examination for a clerkship in the Board of Trade, because he was unable to give the length of a small river in Ireland. There is also a story of another who has completely destroyed his chance with the learned examiners. He found on one of his papers—"Who were Napoleon's principal generals? Where were they stationed in the year 1805? and where were they born?" The last query he completely overcame his self-command that he scribbled the paper to his examiners with the contemptuous addition of—"And who was their baker?"